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The U.S. and Saudi Arms Decision to Send AWACS to Gulf Raises Basic Issues

Following article was reported by Bernard and written by Mr. ...

WASHINGTON — Late in the afternoon of Sept. 26, the Central Intelligence Agency received an urgent message from its station chief in Arabia reporting that leaders, anxious about a possible attack from Iran, wanted American military help.

With the conflict between Iran and Iraq threatening to escalate, that Friday night request triggered a series of secret weekend meetings in which President Carter's senior military and foreign policy advisers debated — sometimes heatedly — several alternatives for dispatching American air and naval forces to Saudi Arabia.

The immediate result of the deliberations was seemingly limited to the highly publicized decision announced the following Monday to send four AWACS radar warning planes to Saudi Arabia. But in the view of several participants in the debate, a more far-reaching consequence may be that the Saudis may agree in the future to a closer collaboration with the United States on military matters.

Last January, in the so-called Carter Doctrine, the president declared that the United States was prepared to use military force to protect oil supplies in the Gulf from "outside" threats. But the administration, in responding to Saudi concerns over becoming embroiled in the Iran-Iraq war, may have gone a step further in raising the possibility of injecting American military power in internal regional conflicts to assure a continued flow of oil.

Although two weeks have passed since that crucial series of meetings, the debate is still generating controversy within the administration. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House national security adviser, are known to believe that the administration's actions have enhanced the credibility of Mr. Carter's earlier promise to protect "vital" Western interests in the Gulf.

Caution

But Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and other State Department officials, concerned about Arab sensitivities and about maintaining the neutrality of both Moscow and Washington in the Iran-Iraq conflict, are still said to be wary of the United States becoming too deeply involved.

A number of the top-level participants in the discussion agreed to be interviewed on the condition that they were not identified. They disclosed the following:

• The AWACS were the minimum military response under consideration. All senior officials agreed on the need for early warning radar aircraft, but serious consideration was also given to the dispatch of advanced F-14 and F-15 fighters.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Guided Missile Cruiser Is Sent by U.S. to Gulf

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department said that a guided missile cruiser was being sent to the Gulf and that two tankers would go to Saudi Arabia to service the four radar surveillance aircraft already dispatched to that country Oct. 1 to help in its air defense system.

The department spokesman said Saturday, however, that the missile cruiser, the USS Leahy, would replace a somewhat smaller guided missile cruiser, the USS Zumwalt, which is still in the Gulf. The Zumwalt is scheduled to return to the U.S. in late October. The Leahy is a more modern ship, with a more sophisticated radar system, and is capable of launching more missiles than the Zumwalt.

The Leahy also has greater offensive power with heavier surface-to-air missiles.

These latest moves have been made against a background of U.S. military specialists with North Atlantic Treaty Organization planners in Europe on contingency plans for any attack by belligerents in the Middle East to block the Gulf by the Strait of Hormuz.

At present there are two U.S. aircraft carriers with support ships in the Arabian Sea area, according to the Pentagon.

Personal Power Struggles in Gulf Intensify

q-Iran War Spotlights Arab-Islam Split

By Henry Tanner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON

U.S. — Iraq's war with Iran might intensify the basic division in the Middle East between Arab-Islamism and Arabism. It has divided and deepened the "progressive" Arab world. It has also deepened the personal power struggles between Arab leaders unrelated to ideology or religion. It has the United States and the Arab world more deeply and directly involved in the Arab world. It has also deepened the personal power struggles between Arab leaders unrelated to ideology or religion. It has the United States and the Arab world more deeply and directly involved in the Arab world.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The unconditional, almost reckless nature of King Hussein's announcement of support for the Iraqis surprised many observers in Beirut. The feeling was that the Jordanian was seizing the opportunity to emphasize the "Arab" dimension of the conflict. The King's move was also seen as a way to assert his leadership in the Arab world. The King's move was also seen as a way to assert his leadership in the Arab world.

An Arab Mantle

The king is wrapping himself in the Arab mantle barely a month before he is to play host to Arab heads of state in Amman. The meeting may be delayed because of the Iraq-Iran war and the inter-Arab divisions the war has accentuated. But whenever it is held, it will consecrate the king's re-emergence as a respected member of the Arab family six years after he was nearly banished at a meeting in Rabat, Morocco, that recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the Palestinians' sole representative. The PLO was expelled from Jordan in 1970.

King Hussein, Arab diplomats say, is hoping that in exchange for his "Arab" stand in favor of Iraq, the Iraqis and the Gulf Arabs will throw their political and moral weight behind the Middle East negotiations replacing the Camp David peace process, which the king believes has run its course. He has called for a conference under United Nations auspices attended by Israel, Syria, Jordan, the PLO, the United States, the Soviet Union and perhaps Egypt. As their admission fee, the Palestinians would have to recognize Israel's right to exist.

The king broached the plan to

President Carter in Washington last spring and was turned down. He was expected to raise it again with the Russians in Moscow later this month. Saturday, the Russians announced the king's visit had been postponed by "mutual agreement." (While no explanation was given, to receive Iraq's only openly might undermine Moscow's claims to neutrality in the war.)

The Soviet Union, in signing a formal treaty of friendship and cooperation with Syria last week, re-entered an arena from which, for all practical purposes, it has been excluded for years. A Lebanese commentator, Issa Goriabi, suggested that the treaty had extended the Soviet umbrella to southern Lebanon and to Syria's front with Israel.

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Algerian soldiers and civilians Sunday carry a man who was injured in the Al Asnam earthquake.

Says It Plans Major Drive Against Abadan

From Agency Dispatches
BEIRUT — Iraqi jets launched new attacks on the Iranian city of Abadan on Sunday and Iraq claimed that it was poised for a decisive drive to capture the key oil refinery complex. Iraqi said, however, that it was wearing down the Iraqis and was planning counterattacks.

Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said that he believed Iraq had committed up to 10 divisions to the war — "all that Iraq can spare."

Jordan has thrown its complete moral, political and material support behind Iraq in its war with Iran and is prepared to commit the Jordanian armed forces to the struggle if necessary, a high-ranking government official said Sunday in Amman.

Logistical Aid

To date, however, the Iraqis have not requested direct military support, and it does not appear likely they will do so, the official said. Until now, the Jordanian effort has been limited to logistical help. Jordan has given refuge to Iraqi aircraft since the closure of the Baghdad airport and is expediting supplies by land from Jordan's port of Aqaba into Iraq.

The official denied that Jordan is supplying the Iraqis with military equipment or that any weapons or munitions from other sources are being transported to Baghdad through Jordanian territory.

In a diplomatic development, Jordan said that a visit by King Hussein to Saudi Arabia Saturday had resulted in full understanding that Saudi Arabia would join Jordan in supporting the territorial rights Iraq seeks in the war. There was no indication from Saudi Arabia that it was publicly supporting Iraq, however.

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More Tremors Rock Al Asnam

Toll May Surpass 20,000; Algerian Efforts Accelerate

By Michael Goldsmith
The Associated Press

AL ASNAM, Algeria — New earth tremors shook the ruined buildings of Al Asnam on Sunday, raising fears for the safety of rescuers digging through debris to reach hundreds of victims still showing signs of life 48 hours after an earthquake devastated the city. The president of the Red Crescent relief organization, Mouloud Belouane, said the death toll from the Friday quake could well exceed his earlier estimate of 20,000.

A international relief operation was in motion and in every city Algerians set up donation points for food and supplies. Thousands lined up at hospitals and first-aid centers to donate blood — so many that Algeria had to call a temporary halt to donations there because it could not handle them all.

Rescue operations continued by floodlight through the night in this city on a fault line 150 miles east of Algiers. Thousands of survivors moved to the outskirts of the city and slept in improvised camps or in the open.

U.S. Airlift

The U.S. military commands in West Germany and Italy said that they airlifted a team of 50 medical, engineering and communications personnel Sunday aboard C-141 transports to survey the needs of the stricken area.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said that the United States has contributed an estimated \$1 million worth of relief supplies, including blankets, tents and cots from U.S. stockpiles in Italy.

Libya, Algeria's neighbor to the east, said Sunday it will donate \$10 million to Algeria for relief work, the largest pledge to date. The official Libyan news agency also reported that a team of Libyan doctors has traveled to the stricken Algerian city.

A group representing the more than 13 million Algerians living and working in Europe said it recruited more than 40 doctors from

among the expatriates and flew them to Algiers, along with medical supplies.

The West German government said that it sent two plane loads of medicines, tents and blankets worth \$277,000.

France sent several plane loads of medical teams, firemen and relief equipment. But logistical problems forced Algerian authorities to ask a group of some 80 French emergency medical specialists not to come for the moment. France also sent a team of eight dogs trained to locate people buried under masses of snow to help extricate hundreds of victims.

Some of the outlying villages, particularly in

Intensification of Internal Discussions, Diplomacy

Increased U.S. Effort on Iran Hostages Fails

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration has intensified its internal discussions and diplomatic activity in recent weeks in the search for a solution to the hostage problem with Iran, but officials say that no breakthrough is in sight.

U.S. administration sources who were unusually guarded in their comments conceded on Friday that an all-out effort to obtain the release of the 52 Americans is likely between now and Nov. 4, the day of the U.S. presidential election, which also will be the first anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

A senior administration source said that the hostage release effort is in a very active stage, with elaborate plans drawn up within the government to meet various demands that have been put forward at different times in the recent past by different factions of the Iranian power structure.

Hard-line Elements

The Iranian executive apparatus headed by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has made plain in public and private its desire to solve the problem of the hostages under negotiated arrangements with the United States. However, Mr. Bani-Sadr's long-standing wish for a settlement has been thwarted consistently by clerical factions in the Iranian power structure.

There is no indication yet that the Iranian clerics have decided to move toward the release of the hostages or even to authorize direct negotiations with the United States toward an arrangement.

Thus the hard-line elements in Tehran remain the practical barrier to an early solution.

Before the Iranian-Iraqi war, some high U.S. officials were optimistic, on the basis of soundings from Tehran, that the time was near when Iran would be ready to consider seriously the hostages' release. Part of the mission of a secretive trip to Europe Sept. 14

through 18 by a U.S. delegation headed by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher was to explore a potential settlement.

When the Christopher trip became known, officials denied that he or his traveling companions, including the senior U.S. experts on Iran from several government departments, had met with Iranian Central Bank Governor Ali Reza Nobari, who was in Bonn at the time. But there have been persistent reports that members of the Christopher mission met with other Iranians while in Europe.

Isolation

The full-scale Iraqi invasion of Iran, which began on Sept. 22, shortly after Mr. Christopher's return, added an unexpected complication to the problem of a negotiated settlement. Despite U.S. declarations of neutrality, Iran has continued to insist that Washington had a hand in fomenting or even planning the Iraqi attack. Along with the overwhelming concentration on the war itself, this widespread assertion of U.S. involvement seemed to impair the climate in Tehran for a negotiated deal.

As the fighting with Iraq has continued, however, some elements in Iran have become more keenly aware of the consequences of Iranian international isolation due to the hostage situation, including the difficulty of obtaining spare parts, ammunition and other military and civilian supplies needed in wartime. Thus there was renewed hope among U.S. officials, especially two weeks ago.

Reports circulated in Washington Friday that the U.S. administration was looking into ways to provide military spare parts to Iran through third countries in a deal linked to the hostages. While acknowledging that rumors were widespread, officials who have been involved in the U.S. policy-making on the issue denied that a spare-parts-for-hostages arrangement was being worked out.

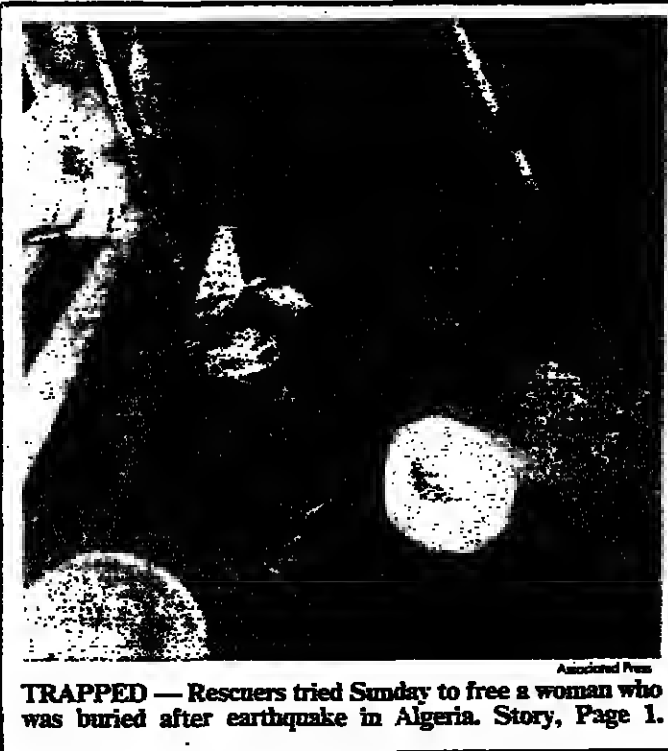
A similar denial came Friday night from Ali Shams Ardakani, the chairman of Iran's special delegation to the UN General Assembly. Interviewed on a U.S. television program, Mr. Ardakani dismissed the idea of trading spare parts for the hostages by saying: "The best thing is to dissociate these two questions. If we try to connect them, it will not happen."

Mr. Ardakani, associated with the Bani-Sadr faction within the Iranian power structure, said that he believed the hostages could be released quickly if "the United States would move toward stopping its rhetoric of the Iranian revolution," agree to listen to what he called the grievances of the Iranian people and make some positive response to these grievances.

Although he would not specify what the response should be, he hinted strongly that the impasse over the hostages could be broken quickly if the United States released the approximately \$8 billion in Iranian government assets frozen by President Carter. Until now, the U.S. administration has insisted that it would release the assets only as part of an overall agreement that would lead to the guaranteed release of the hostages.

According to one official, the rumors seem to have originated in Defense Department contingency planning.

Campaigning Friday in St. Petersburg, Fla., President Carter said that he had no idea when the hostages may be released. He said the administration had hopes but no expectations that it may be soon.



TRAPPED — Rescuers tried Sunday to free a woman who was buried after earthquake in Algeria. Story, Page 1.

Economic Model for West Found in Hiroshima Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

sembly lines because foremen were overly concerned about shortages. "We told our section managers to cut back on their parts inventories and to disregard the risk of stoppage on the assembly line," Mr. Yamazaki said. "We wanted to see what sections of the assembly lines were having problems. It is like water at high tide — you have to wait until the tide recedes so you can expose the shoals."

The company then proceeded to invest in equipment to improve the efficiency of the weaker spots in production. Robots were installed to do most of the welding and painting.

Management persuaded the labor force to accept a number of other measures aimed at raising productivity. While nobody was dismissed, no new employees were hired for almost five years. Workers agreed to smaller raises than their colleagues in other auto-

mobile companies were receiving. Bonuses, which often amount to the equivalent of several months' pay, were also reduced. Overtime work was sharply curtailed. And early retirements were encouraged.

In an unorthodox move, several thousand blue-collar workers who were not needed on the assembly lines were asked to volunteer temporarily as Mazda car salesmen at distribution outlets across the country. Rather than hang around the showrooms, they were told to ring doorbells and offer demonstration drives.

No Longer Embarrassing

Many of these changes came at the suggestion of the labor force itself. Like most large Japanese companies, Toyota Kogyo has its own labor union and a widespread system of "worker participation groups" — units of 8 to 10 employees who meet regularly to figure out ways to cut waste and increase productivity at the plant.

Hitoshi Nakano, chief secretary of Toyota Kogyo's labor union, conceded that a few years ago he was somewhat embarrassed by "the boy scout image" abroad of Japanese trade unions. Strikes are rare, ties with management have always been close, and the transfer of workers to different posts within the company is considered acceptable procedure by the unions.

"But I think we now have some methods that Europeans and Americans might want to copy," Mr. Nakano said. "Nobody has lost his job during these difficult years. We fell a bit behind Toyota and Nissan in salaries, but we have almost caught up with them. And no important decision is taken by management without consulting us."

Retirements have reduced the labor force to 27,000 employees, while investments in new equipment have raised productivity by 125 percent in five years. Put another way, in 1975 Toyota Kogyo's plants turned out 20 cars per worker, and this year they will produce 45 vehicles per worker.

The company finally reached its sales goal of one million vehicles last year, a 40-percent increase from its 1975 low point, and now ranks third among Japanese automakers behind Toyota and Nissan. The troublesome rotary engine has been improved so that it consumes a gallon of gasoline every 21 miles. But Toyota Kogyo is taking no chances: the vast majority of its passenger cars are now equipped with conventional, fuel-efficient piston engines.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

U.S.-Russian Nuclear Missile Talks Delayed

GENEVA — Prospects dimmed Sunday that U.S.-Russian nuclear missile talks would open Monday, as expected. U.S. officials here said they had received no word from Moscow about when the U.S. delegation would arrive, or exactly when the American negotiators would sit down with the Russian negotiators. Russian sources said they knew nothing. The U.S. officials suggested the talks may begin midweek.

There was no explanation for the lack of information about the negotiations, which were set up by U.S. Secretary of State Edmund M. and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The talks are to deal with U.S. and Russian missiles that would be used in Europe in event of war.

Rabin Will Challenge Peres for Nomination

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Labor Party leader Shimon Peres and former Minister Yitzhak Rabin have announced that they will oppose each other for the party's nomination for prime minister of the next government.

According to opinion polls, the winner is expected to become prime minister after the parliamentary elections to be held no later than the end of next year. The contest will take place at the party's National Convention in December.

Mr. Rabin announced his intention to seek the nomination Friday night. Mr. Peres said Sunday that he would call upon the convention to uphold a resolution by the party's Central Committee naming him candidate. The Central Committee, which is constitutionally empowered to pick the candidates, nominated Mr. Peres earlier this year. The National Convention is superior to the committee, however.

Unesco Debating Problems of World Press

Reuters

BELGRADE — The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was to resume debate Monday on a controversial report on problems of international communication and information exchange. The report, prepared by an international commission headed by MacBride, the former foreign minister of Ireland, attacked censorship and defended the right of journalists to have free access to news, but also called for effective legal measures to ensure that transnational organizations such as international news agencies conformed to national laws and development policies.

Developing countries generally welcomed publication of the report as a step toward closing what they see as the gap in the flow of information between the Third World and the industrialized countries.

Ivory Coast Votes to Re-Elect President

Reuters

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, 75, will be 75 this week, was re-elected in a national election Sunday in fifth five-year term. Results were expected late Monday, in 1979. Houphouët-Boigny was credited with 99.98 percent of the vote. Parliamentary elections come next on Nov. 9 and 23 for a 147-member National Assembly.

Talks to Open on Mediterranean Animal I

Reuters

ATHENS — Delegates from 18 Mediterranean countries were to here Monday to discuss protection of Mediterranean marine life threatened with extinction by tourism, overfishing and industrialization. The five-day conference was organized within the framework of United Nations Environment Program in cooperation with the Food Agriculture Organization and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Participants are to seek an agreement on technical guidelines for selection, establishment and management of protected areas. They also to discuss measures to save the monk seal, which is threatened extinction.

Hassan Planning to Arm Civilian After Attack by Polisario Guerrillas of Tri

Reuters

RABAT, Morocco — King Hassan of Morocco has decided to arm the civilian population of three provinces bordering Algeria after an attack by Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas on a frontier outpost in Moroccan territory that is not disputed in the Western Sahara conflict.

Officials said that the king personally distributed weapons to delegations from Guelmim, Tata and Ouargazate provinces at a ceremony in his palace here Friday.

The previous day, the frontier post of M'hamid in Ouargazate had been attacked by 500 of the Polisario guerrillas, who are fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara. Moroccan officials said the attackers were driven off and pursued toward their bases in the Tindouf area of Algeria. The king told the delegations to explain to the people in the frontier areas that the weapons were for self-defense and expressed his confidence in the tribes of the south which, he

said, he had always considered part of the armed forces. The king told Parliament last night that Morocco had known several weeks that the Polisario front was planning to attack disputed areas on Moroccan territory and that positions had been taken, including arming of the local population.

Turk Group Claim

2 London Bomb

The Associated Press

LONDON — Two bombs exploded in the heart of London crowded West End Sunday, shattering windows at the TV Airlines office and at the Center, but causing no casualties.

In telephone calls to internal news agencies, a group called "The Armenian Army" claimed responsibility for the attacks, which were to protest "bloody action" of Turkish authorities against the Kurdish Christian Armenian minorities.

U.S. Debate on Military Role in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

15 fighter planes to protect against any Iranian air strikes on Saudi oil facilities. In addition, officials discussed the stationing of several hundred American military technicians to man Hawk anti-aircraft missile batteries.

Consideration of the Saudi request was overshadowed for most of Saturday by concern that Iraq was about to launch attacks against Iran from bases in Oman and Saudi Arabia. On Saturday night, Mr. Carter ordered strong diplomatic pressure to discourage Oman and Saudi Arabia from becoming so involved.

The quick American response to the Saudi request is thought to have bolstered American prestige in Riyadh. It is possible that Saudi Arabia would not have agreed to increase its oil production had the administration spurned its appeal for protection.

The meetings highlighted the differences among Mr. Carter's senior advisers. Mr. Muskie seemed much more concerned about maintaining diplomatic credibility with Moscow, while Mr. Brown and Mr. Brzezinski focused on the administration's long-term strategy for building up American forces in the Middle East and Gulf.

Weekly Meeting

There was no special urgency Friday morning, Sept. 25, when Mr. Carter and his senior military and foreign policy advisers held their regular weekly meeting at the White House. Mr. Muskie, in fact, flew to Maine that afternoon for the weekend.

But late Friday night, Mr. Brzezinski received a telephone call at his home from the White House crisis center passing on a message from Adm. Stansfield Turner, director of Central Intelligence. Adm. Turner reported that Saudi military and intelligence aides feared an imminent attack on Saudi oil fields by Iranian fighters.

The Saudis were alarmed because they had allowed some Iraqi planes to land on their airfields and had permitted other Iraqi planes to fly over their airspace en route to Oman. The Iranians had warned publicly that they might retaliate against any country aiding Iraq.

In the message received by the CIA, the Saudis not only asked for military help but indicated that they were prepared to take military action if necessary against Iran.

Mr. Brzezinski immediately called a morning meeting Saturday of second-level officials to prepare an agenda for another meeting later in the day of senior officials. At 8 a.m. Saturday, he called Mr. Brown and Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state who was in charge while Mr. Muskie was in Maine, to inform them of the Saudi request.

At a minimum, officials agreed the AWACS were the best choice for bolstering Saudi air defenses. Essentially large flying radars, the aircraft were sent to Saudi Arabia once before, in March, 1979, during the border conflict between Yemen and Southern Yemen.

But there was strong support from Pentagon and White House National Security Council staff aides for additional measures. These included sending to Saudi Arabia two F-14 squadrons, about 40 planes, from the carrier Eisenhower in the Arabian sea; dispatching a similar number of Air Force F-15s from the United States; and deploying advanced Hawk air defense missile batteries with American crews from the United States.

Closer Cooperation

Some military officials also saw in the situation an opportunity to gain Saudi assent to earlier American proposals for closer military cooperation. In the last year, the Pentagon had pressed the Saudis to agree to store large amounts of military equipment at air bases in the country that could be used by American forces in the event of a major war in the area. The Saudis, while supporting American efforts to strengthen military presence elsewhere in the region, had been wary of such direct military collaboration with the United States.

Senior officials, meanwhile, had to confront another urgent matter. American and British intelligence reported that Iraqi helicopters and planes were preparing to use facilities in Oman and possibly Saudi Arabia to attack Iranian bases across the Gulf and on three Iranian-held islands in the Gulf.

The State Department, however, seemed unhappy with any large-scale military involvement, a position that annoyed White House and Pentagon aides. However, there was general agreement on the need to respond to the Iraqi threat by launching a diplomatic initiative to persuade Oman and Saudi Arabia not to cooperate in any Iraqi action against Iran.

Mr. Carter agreed early that evening to such a diplomatic effort. He also approved a recommendation to ask the Saudis to be more specific about their military needs. By coincidence, Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was in Saudi Arabia on a visit and he and Ambassador John West were asked to speak directly to the Saudi leadership.

Meanwhile, shortly before noon on Sunday, Mr. Muskie who had been summoned to Washington met at the State Department with Mr. Christopher and other senior department aides. Mr. Muskie regarded the afternoon meeting at the White House as a critical test because it was his first crisis since taking over as secretary in May.

At 5 p.m., Mr. Brzezinski, Mr. Brown and Mr. Muskie gathered to thrash out differences over the Saudi request. There was general agreement that it would not be appropriate, as some military officers hoped, to push the Saudis into longer-term commitments on military cooperation.

However, there were sharp differences over the opportunities and risks of sending American military forces to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Brown and Mr. Brzezinski are said to have argued that the United States needed to demonstrate the credibility of its commitment to protect Western oil supplies.

Mr. Muskie, who is extremely cautious about making decisions, asked what one participant characterized as "Socratic" questions about American interests in the region. "He asked questions like 'What should we be doing in the area,'" one official said. He is said to have taken this tack because he was concerned with the impact of a major American military move might have on professed American neutrality in the conflict and on how Russia might perceive the situation.

Mr. Muskie stressed that he did not want to do anything for the Saudis that might be inconsistent with what he had told Mr. Gromyko just a few days earlier.

Tentative Accord

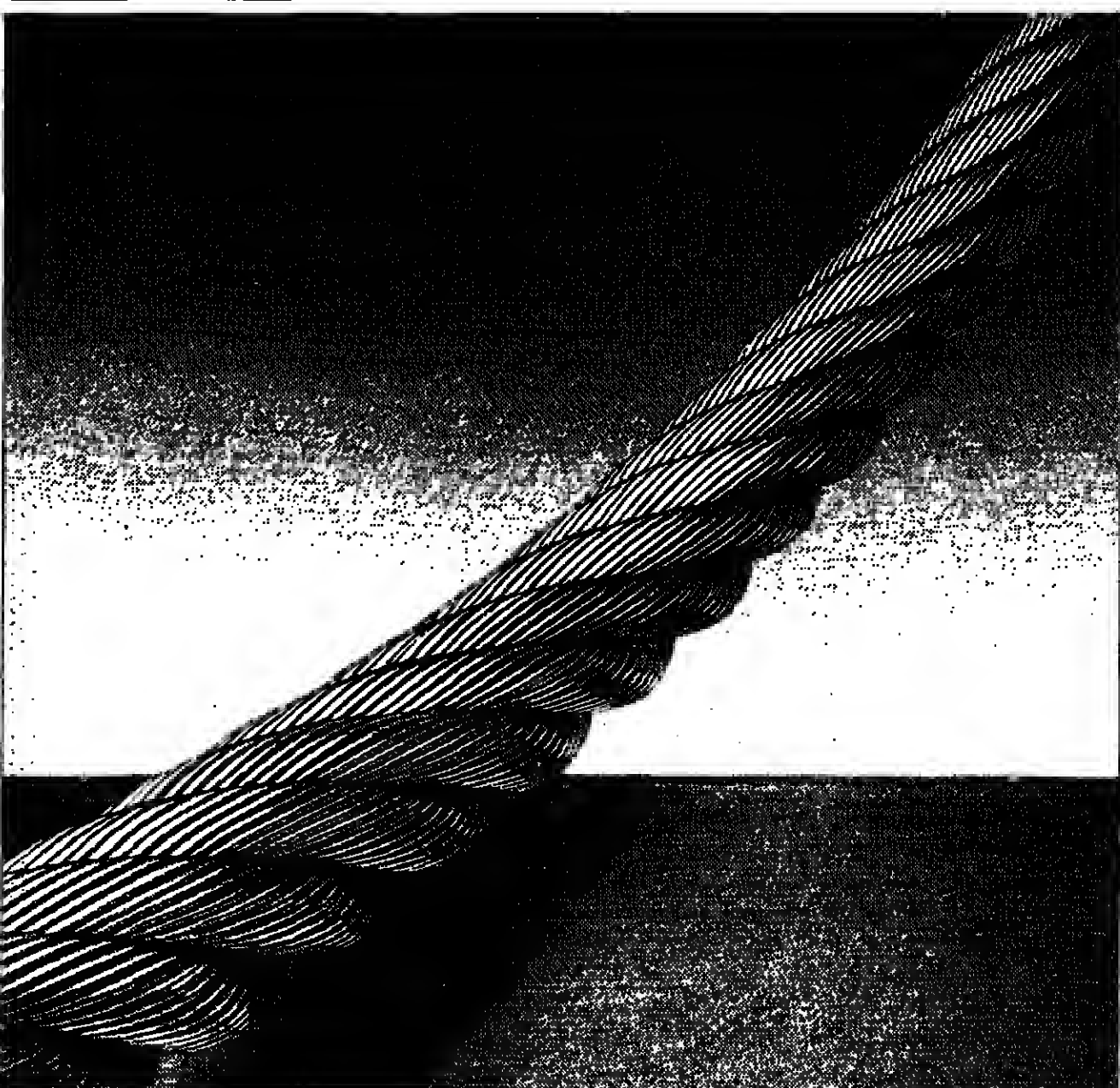
The meeting concluded with a tentative agreement that, while the United States needed to demonstrate its concern for Saudi security, it would be a mistake to introduce any military systems that could be used for offensive missions. Consequently, the AWACS appeared as the ideal means of reassuring the Saudis while not provoking Moscow.

Following the meeting, Mr. Brzezinski reported to the president who ordered a meeting of the National Security Council for Monday. Concurrently, Gen. Jones and Mr. West, in Saudi Arabia, were told to secure a formal Saudi request for the early warning aircraft as well as Saudi agreement that their desire for the aircraft be made public.

At the Monday meeting, intelligence officers reported that the threat of an Iraqi attack from Oman and Saudi Arabia had passed because Iraqi planes had left the two countries.

A White House official said that the decision "stopped a mindless gravitation" by Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries in the Gulf toward Iraq in the current conflict. He also contended that the administration is now "in a much better position to move ahead on building a security framework for Southwest Asia."

But the decision has also left the State Department convinced that caution had to be followed in the region.



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Tactics at NATO Games

S. Armored Troops
Criticized on Ability

Drew Middleton
New York Times Service
YORK — The discipline of the U.S. Army's Second Armored Division in the NATO exercise have been criticized by both Western and American observers. The division while advancing in a simulated battle, a newsletter published by the division, was criticized by allied observers of the exercise. The article followed a report by one of the division's senior West German officers. The article also expressed concern about the state of training of the entire U.S. Seventh Army. They assert that officers pay too little attention to personal leadership and commissioned officers are experienced in field operations. Some criticism is also directed at the slow pace of the division's advance, as a West German officer said, the general view is that the division is not as good as it used to be. The division's performance in the exercise was criticized by the Second Army at Fort Hood, Texas, countered by a senior officer. Gen. Sir Peter de la Billiere, the British commander of the British division's performance, posing it in the exercise at a news conference that the division had had "difficult phases," he was impressed by the tactical of the various American units. He found the Second Army's reaction, employing tactics, excellent in its operations. He stressed "by the most difficult night river-crossing in pitch darkness and thick fog in wet and boggy ground over a fast-flowing river," and "the remarkably high survivability of their equipment." He added: "At the end of the exercise their counterattack was quite first class: on time, vigorous, with panache and efficiency."



LINER SINKS — The Dutch liner Prinsendam lists to starboard before sinking in the Gulf of Alaska, a week after all 506 passengers and crew were rescued after a fire. The liner had been under tow but had been taking on water through damaged portholes. It sank Saturday.

But Poll Gives Reagan a Slim Lead

Candidates Leave Pennsylvanians Cold

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service
PHILADELPHIA — Voters in Pennsylvania, whose 27 electoral votes make it the third biggest prize in the U.S. presidential election, appear to be having difficulty making up their minds in 1980, weighing their choices unenthusiastically. The troubled economy, with a statewide unemployment rate of 7.7 percent that is much higher in some Democratic strongholds like Wilkes-Barre, is working against President Carter, who won the state narrowly in 1976. Ronald Reagan, with an unusually united Republican Party behind him and his vice-presidential running mate, George Bush, shoring him up in the Philadelphia suburbs, appears to have failed thus far to establish many positive reasons for voting for him. A New York Times-CBS News Poll of the state gave Mr. Reagan 34 percent, Mr. Carter 32 percent, and Rep. John Anderson, the independent, 10 percent of Pennsylvania's probable electorate — a measure of the 1,009 registered voters interviewed by telephone that is designed to reflect their likelihood of voting. One percent favored minor candidates. But, with less than four weeks to go until the presidential election, 23 percent of those interviewed from Oct. 3 to Oct. 8 remained undecided. The poll offered no strong indications that the undecided were likely to break clearly to either major-party candidate, but voters in this group resembled the Reagan supporters in their conservatism on economic issues. About half the Anderson voters in the poll said that they might switch to another candidate, but they divided evenly between Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan. Each major candidate confronts other serious political problems in Pennsylvania. Door-to-door interviews indicate that the continued captivity of American hostages in Iran is also hurting the president, but his experience, buttressed by a heavy Democratic lead in voter registration, is helping him. Reagan Accused Mailings by labor unions that accuse Mr. Reagan of anti-labor views seem to be denting his appeal to blue-collar workers, and the Republicans have fallen short of their fund-raising goals. Both the poll and the other interviews suggest that this election is in large measure a not very enthusiastic referendum on Mr. Carter. One typical supporter, Leo Kaczmarek, a retired Pittsburgh oil worker, said, "I'll stick with Carter. He learned something, maybe he'll be pretty good in the next four years." Charles Bowers, a Philadelphia printer, said he was for Mr. Reagan, "not that he's going to do a better job, but he can't do a worse job." The poll showed that Pennsylvanians were about as concerned as Americans generally about the risk that Mr. Reagan might get the nation into a war if elected, with 30 percent saying they held that fear. Economic Fears Almost as many, 27 percent, said they feared that the economy would get worse if Mr. Carter were re-elected. That percentage is below the 34 percent that offered that view in the rest of the United States in the most recent national poll conducted by The Times and CBS News. But another economic issue, the perception that a respondent's family financial situation was worse now than 12 months ago, seemed to be costing Mr. Carter among Democrats and independents. Republican leaders feel confident about Pennsylvania, although their own polls do not show a bigger lead than does the Times-CBS News Poll. They believe that Mr. Reagan, warmly received in a Polish-American neighborhood here, this voters, and they feel that television commercials featuring Mr. Bush, to be shown beginning Monday, will maintain enthusiasm in Republican suburbs where he trounced Mr. Reagan in the primary.

Carter Asserts

Economic Policy

Betters Outlook

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Carter said Sunday that his economic policies were working and that what he called Ronald Reagan's simplistic solutions would lead to problems.

Mr. Carter said in a television address paid for by his re-election committee that his energy, deregulation and budgetary policies were leading to a better economic situation. "Our policies are working," he said. "The economic outlook — after this period of real difficulty — has now brightened. We see the beginnings of recovery, along with a reduction in inflation. The number of jobs is increasing. Unemployment is declining."

He said, "If we try to stimulate the economy too fast, we may speed up inflation. High inflation triggers high interest rates, which choke off recovery — and we end up back where we started."

Mr. Carter mentioned Mr. Reagan by name only once. But it was clear that the Republican candidate's proposals were the target of many of the president's words.

"When nations fail to address their challenges realistically, and look for simplistic solutions to their problems, then they run into trouble. This is a choice that affects our economy," he said.

Canada Asylum

Sought by Poles

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — A Polish family slipped away from a government-organized tour in Montreal and defected to Canada with the help of a local drugstore owner whose name they found in a telephone book.

Demetrios Chuchurelos, 39, a Greek-born tool-and-die maker, said Friday that he and his wife, mother-in-law and five-year-old son slipped out of the hotel with their luggage on Thursday, leaving 36 members of the tour.

The drugstore owner gave them the address of a lawyer, who directed them to a federal immigration office where their tourist visas were extended while they wait for a hearing on their status.

Incumbent's Tactics Called 'Mean, Vindictive'

Reagan Tries to Out-President Carter

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Ronald Reagan is moving to capitalize on the personal attacks by President Carter that, according to the Republican nominee's advisers, have backfired so sharply that the stage is set for a "true role reversal" on the key issue of presidential character.

In this view, what the Reagan aides call Mr. Carter's "mean and vindictive" campaign tactics have set off a surge of public disillusionment that is sweeping away voters' doubts about Mr. Reagan's compassion, intellectual depth and his ability to handle international crises without plunging the United States into war.

The satisfaction on the Reagan side is heightened by the perception that the damage to Mr. Carter's main campaign asset — his image as a moral paragon — is self-inflicted.

Negative Light

"Carter has positioned himself in a negative light that we never could have cast him in," said Richard Wirthlin, Mr. Reagan's pollster. "If we had tried to use our advertising to depict him as dishonest and mean, we could not have done the job he did on himself."

"If the role reversal occurs," he added, "if people start looking at Ronald Reagan as the candidate who is more presidential, that would be the ultimate political reversal."

Mr. Reagan's senior advisers also say they are convinced that Mr. Carter's disavowal last week of "low road" tactics, followed by his renewed attack Friday in St. Petersburg, Fla., are signs of alarm and dismay among the Carter campaign's high command.

Mr. Reagan's public stance, according to strategist Stuart Spencer, is to "just be decent and soft" in the face of Mr. Carter's personal attacks. Yet this position is often at odds with the content of Mr. Reagan's stump speeches. Last week, they were routinely sprinkled with attacks characterizing Mr. Carter as untruthful in his promises, incompetent to manage the economy, a falsifier of government inflation statistics and a condoner of corruption in curtailing the investigation of the General Services Administration.

Moreover, by going ahead in the polls, Mr. Reagan has put Mr. Carter into a role he plays with success. "The danger [Reagan] now faces is making an incumbent president the underdog," said Patrick Caddell, the president's pollster. "Then, the challenger becomes the issue rather than Carter's record."

There is evidence to support the views of both camps — that on the one hand Mr. Reagan must expect increasing public skepticism and that on the other alarm is rising in Mr. Carter's advisers.

"We're in a life-and-death struggle here," Mr. Caddell exclaimed recently in a telephone conversation in which he complained that the press was "laying down," allowing Mr. Reagan a "free ride" in escaping criticism.

Reagan aides, on the other hand, believe their man is burdened with an adversarial, ideologically hostile press corps.

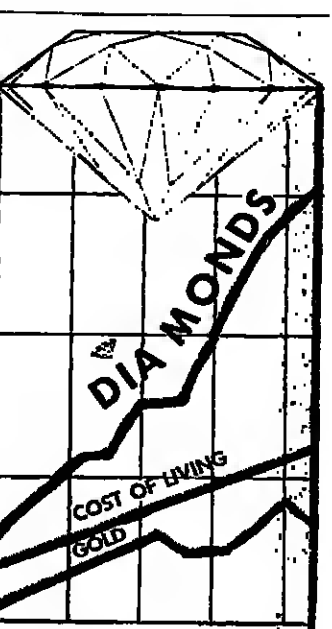
There was no lack of press or public criticism of Reagan's scientifically flawed pronouncements last Wednesday defending industrial air polluters by citing Mount St. Helens and trees as sources of impure air. When Mr. Reagan finally landed Friday in Los Angeles after his plane was diverted from smog-bound Burbank Airport, he was greeted with hostile editorials and picket signs that said, "Stop Pollution; Choke Reagan."

The episode stirred memories of what James Baker, 34, a Reagan campaign official, called the "terrible three weeks" in August and September when Mr. Reagan stumbled through a series of damaging misstatements. But the candidate and his staff labored to ignore the air pollution dust-ups in favor of a two-phase strategy to capitalize on Mr. Carter's criticism as, in Mr. Baker's phrase, "demeaning to the presidency."

The "soft and decent" phase was illustrated by Mr. Reagan's above-the-battle response to Mr. Carter's allegation that a Reagan victory would divide the country along racial, religious and sectional lines. "I think he's a badly misinformed and prejudiced man," Mr. Reagan said on Tuesday, adding that the president was "reaching a point of hysteria that is hard to understand."

This tone set the stage for the second phase — the depiction of Mr. Carter as a president who will stoop to indignity to conquer. In the past few days, Reagan has portrayed Mr. Carter as a man subject to "fits of childish pique," as a participant in a "serious cover-up" to hide the unauthorized disclosure of national security information; as a betrayer of Democratic Party values; as a man who misleads the public by "jimmying official government statistics" on the economy and military strength; and finally as the "greatest deceiver ever to occupy the White House."

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Alabama Crash Kills 4

The Associated Press

MOBILE, Ala. — Two small planes — one a prop-duster — collided over a rural airport near here Saturday, killing three persons in one plane and one in the other, authorities said.

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By Ronald Koven

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The Associated Press

Several Italian newspapers last week carried critical analyses of the pope's comments under headlines such as "The Sin of Looking" or "Do Not Desire Your Wife."

PARIS — Two extreme rightist militants were wounded Sunday by

The commentary referred to a priest sentenced to death, apparently the Rev. Anton Harapay, because it said "he was an agent or a collaborator of the fascist and Nazi occupiers." The pope's speech did not single out a priest.

By Anthony Austin

High Honors

three two-man crews that included a Hungarian, a Vietnamese and a Cuban.

4 Belgian Nazis Back U.S. Party

The Associated Press
MARIETTA, Ga., Jan. 25—

hibits extolling Hitler are displayed.

PARIS — Two extreme rightist militants were wounded Sunday by

The Jewish Brigades last week claimed responsibility for an acid-throwing attack on a man wrongly believed to be an extreme rightist leader. The caller Sunday denied that the Jewish Brigades had made that attack.

3. I wonder if I'll be ob

...a few short weeks. We custom design
...you learn by speaking and
...n desired pace. Join the thousands of
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The Military Underpinning

In discussing foreign policy in this space (IHT, Oct. 10), we set aside one fundamental aspect for today. Foreign policy entails more than "policy," more than cleverness, more than manipulation. It entails the use of national power, of which military power is a critical component. The United States cannot pretend to conduct a foreign policy that is anything but minimal, reactive and perilous unless it provides itself with a solid military underpinning.

But what kind of military? You might hope that, from the evidently vigorous debate in which the country is now engaged, some good answers would emerge. But that is not happening. The argument over military security seems to have centered on an exchange of slogans, numbers and vibrations. Jimmy Carter says "essential equivalence" and Ronald Reagan says "margin of safety." Mr. Carter says spend 3 percent more and Mr. Reagan says spend 5. The emanations from Mr. Carter hint: Don't think I'm a pushover. From Mr. Reagan: You'd better believe I mean business. The result of all this is that the argument over military security has taken on a kind of independent polemical life increasingly detached from the one thing it should be about — what kind of a military establishment is needed, and can be provided, to ensure our security at home and to fulfill our foreign policy commitments and goals. Only when one gets a reasonably coherent sense of foreign policy ends, and economic constraints, can one begin to talk rationally of military means.

It is for just this reason — the detachment of the debate from the tough questions — that most of the submissions of both leading candidates have been unsatisfactory. Mr. Reagan's talk abounds in grave warnings of calamity and anti-Communist alarms so boundless in scope and intensity that one might think that the only logical reaction is to scurry under the bed. But then he turns and approaches the solution, in the key matter of military manpower, as though he were arranging a croquet match after tea: War, anyone? Sign up over here. His basic military prescription is: more. More of everything, as though every contingency should be equally prepared for — a dream view confounding the candidate's supposed conservative hard-headedness. As for the ever larger sums he would write into his military budgets, it is not simply that he betrays no clear sense of what to spend the money on. He does not concede that there are real political constraints on military appropriations of the open-ended sort he prefers.

President Carter has his own confidence problem in respect to the military issue. Having swung away from his earlier pledge to cut the Pentagon budget back from the dangerous heights to which he kept claiming his predecessors had brought it, he now declares that he, single-handedly, saved a dwindling

military establishment from Republican rack and ruin, interrupting himself only to insist that his position has not changed. Well, it did change, and we're just as pleased it did. Mr. Carter was more right the second time than the first, although neither he nor Mr. Reagan has addressed the truly disconcerting fact that what we already have doesn't seem to work very well: Machines break down, units aren't ready — the whole sad litany.

But the change has left its own residue of popular misgivings. From Jimmy Carter, people want proof that he takes seriously the prospective threats that he is asking the country to get ready for. They want proof that the alterations he has made in his military views, and in his view of Soviet power, proceed not from political considerations but from an honest and probing analysis. They want proof of a personal understanding that the acquisition of and the readiness to use military power, far from being politically and perhaps even morally dubious, can have a central value in keeping the peace — and in supporting legitimate foreign policy interests.

Just what is the national security question to which the Carter or Reagan military establishment is the answer — or, as Mr. Carter seems a good bit readier to put it than Mr. Reagan, the partial answer? That question increasingly centers, as we suggested before, on the Gulf: to ensure access to (even while reducing dependence on) Gulf oil, to prepare with assorted friends for the different military and political challenges that a prudent person must anticipate in the region, and, meanwhile, to maintain a credible strategic umbrella. To set up the problem this way is to indicate the different things that have to be done at the same time: an energy policy stressing conservation and development of alternative sources, a diplomacy making careful use of the interests that others have in Gulf stability, an improvement in the capacity to project conventional military power into the region and close attention to a strategic force that offers effective deterrence and crisis stability.

Ultimately, the military problem comes down to choosing which of many possible threats to credit and deciding how large the arms component should be in dealing with them. Mr. Reagan has often seemed to go for the long list of threats and to favor a heavily military approach to them. In the past at least, Mr. Carter has trimmed the list and stressed other than military ways of coping, arms control and the mediation of disputes, for instance. The dilemma for voters is that neither man's arguments so far — Mr. Reagan's oversimplified and underfunded military solutions and Mr. Carter's suddenly acquired tough-guy stance — have been made plausibly or seriously or with a willingness to accept their logical implications.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Chance for Argentina

Consider the sad paradox of modern Argentina. Abundant resources, including food and energy, and high levels of development and education have encouraged the dream of a prosperous society playing an influential role in regional affairs. Yet primitive politics keeps puncturing the dream. For more than half a century, power has passed from authoritarian soldiers to ineffective civilians and back again, corroding the economy, compromising liberty and tarnishing the nation's name around the world.

The latest military regime can claim credit for a limited but significant economic rehabilitation over the past three and a half years. But the country paid a heavy price for order in mysterious disappearances, killings, torture and imprisonment. These atrocities, combined with Argentina's belligerent diplomacy in the region, have seriously strained relations with the United States, to the detriment of both nations.

The full extent of the diplomatic damage became clear last winter. Buenos Aires shocked the Carter administration by undermining the U.S.-sponsored grain embargo against the Soviet Union. Washington then tried to improve relations but without success. Indeed, Argentina added a new source of antagonism last July when it sponsored an anti-democratic coup in Bolivia.

Now there is a chance to try again. The Argentine presidency will pass next March to Roberto Viola, a sophisticated retired general. Like his predecessor, outgoing President

Jorge Videla, Mr. Viola comes from the more flexible wing of the army. And thanks in part to the costly achievements of the present administration, the general expects to inherit relatively stable economic and internal security conditions.

One way for him to write an end to the "dirty war" of recent years and to prepare for a return to civilian rule, would be to clarify the fate of the more than 7,000 persons now counted as "disappeared." Most of the victims are presumed to have been kidnapped and killed by the military and Mr. Viola has opposed investigations. But a sign of responsibility on this issue would finally proclaim that Argentina's leaders are again committed to the rule of law.

Restoring minimal labor rights would be another positive step. Argentina's Peronist-oriented trade unions have misused political power as often as the armed forces. But in an age when even Communist governments feel compelled to grant their workers basic rights, it is odd for Argentina to keep denying them in the name of an anti-Communist freedom.

A better relationship between Buenos Aires and Washington requires attention to such problems as nuclear proliferation and Argentina's regional behavior. These would surely be discussed in a better climate if Mr. Viola changes course domestically. More important, Argentina would thus be brought so much closer to realizing its long-deferred dream.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Reagan and Arms

This vacuum at the heart of the Carter campaign comes out particularly clearly over the matter of American defense strength, which has emerged as one of the main issues. A chief plank of Mr. Carter's first campaign was that he would reduce defense spending.

In fact, defense spending has increased during his tenure, though not to any great

purpose or in such a way as to remedy what are now widely accepted as serious deficiencies in the armed forces. Be that as it may, Mr. Carter... is now posing as a man who is boosting American defense capabilities like nobody's business. At the same time, he tries to depict Mr. Reagan as a warmonger. He is trying to have it both ways.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 13, 1905

PARIS — Today's editorial in The Herald reads: "Probably very few artists will regret to learn that the vogue of the 'modern style' in furniture is on the wane if not already dead. What became a 'style' in art is not created in its entirety at once, but is logically developed from styles that have preceded it. The rapid decline in popular favor of the style was inevitable, for every artistic element that might have linked it with the past was discarded. In short, it was the outcome of efforts to substitute novelty for beauty, a peculiarity that may have fully entitled it to be considered modern, but was insufficient to make its charm eternal."

Fifty Years Ago

October 13, 1930

BERLIN — With the meeting of the new Reichstag for the first time tomorrow afternoon, an uncertain element will be introduced in German parliamentary history. The 107 deputies who were elected on the National Socialist ticket a month ago have announced their intention of appearing in the Fascist party uniform of brown shirts, forbidden in Prussia. The Communists, now the third largest party, are also considering appearing in their official uniform. The Reichstag authorities are not leaving matters to chance. Brown shirts on one side of the hall and red-front jackets on the other are to be confronted by strong squads of ushers and policemen.



'Begging the Admiral's Pardon, But All Hands ARE on Deck, Sir.'

A Congressman Looks at Congress

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — The closer one gets to the U.S. government, the easier it is to understand why outsiders are baffled by it. Dictators seem to have the hardest time, especially those in countries like the Soviet Union that ape some of the trappings of democracy.

But politicians used in parliaments are often puzzled, too. It is mystifying to them, for example, that a Democratic president with a heavily Democratic Congress cannot get his programs passed.

A gentleman from Ohio who has spent the last 26 years in the House of Representatives is retiring at the end of this term to have a go at changing things from the outside, tried to explain the other day some of what is wrong with the legislative branch of government.

535 Parties

He's Charles Vanik, Democrat of Ohio, elected 13 times from the same district. He's not terribly optimistic that Congress will quickly improve the way it does things, but he has a couple of ideas he thinks might help, if enough members take off time from campaigning and start legislating. But first he talked about the problems.

For one thing, Rep. Vanik said, "In America we have 535 political parties," one for every member of Congress. That means a number of things, the most obvious of which is that the president's party, whether Democratic or Republican, has no control over the flow of legislation.

"I don't know of one member in the whole damn Congress," he said, "who will accept discipline or take suggestions from the national party."

It also means that it is very difficult for Congress to reach the consensus necessary to legislate efficiently. That is because most members of Congress, with re-election always in mind, will generally opt for their district's goals when they are in conflict with the party's national and international goals.

"The obsession," Mr. Vanik said, "seems to be the perpetuation of the seat. Curbing streets is more important than curbing nuclear advances."

The two great villains that have brought this about, the outspoken legislator said, are single-issue politics and television. The former, he be-

lieves, puts votes on the auction block and the latter allows "novices" to win seats that should be reserved for professionals.

"Now," he said, "chunks of policy are being bought. You can buy any policy position you're willing to fund." Mr. Vanik said, "Some industries just elect their lobbyist." He declined to name any, though, on the ground that "there are so many."

As for television, he said, "My campaigns were shoe-leather campaigns. I would wear out two pairs of shoes during a typical one. Now these guys just come straight out of the sun and tear you apart without straining a muscle."

"If they're good media candidates, they can come into any race, just find a vulnerable candidate and move in. It doesn't involve any prior record."

Rep. Vanik doesn't talk much about making fundamental changes in the system, because he doesn't think that's what the American people want. He has a feeling that they would much rather see the presidency redeemed itself. He does worry though about whether that will happen, and if it does, whether it will be soon enough.

"I sometimes have doubts," he said, "about how long we can survive with our present system. Take Watergate, for example. If we were in a parliamentary system, that would have been over in 30 days. We anguished for three years."

Although the relative power of Congress

CROSSCURRENTS

Suggestions

Of course, the president did not endear himself to the legislators in his 1976 anti-Washington election campaign or in the first couple of years of his presidency, when he fought congressmen rather than cultivating them and working with them.

Mr. Vanik has two suggestions to improve matters. He believes that governors and members of Congress are the Party and that they should automatically be delegates to their Party's national convention. If that had been the case in the Democratic convention this year, he contends, "it could have turned the tide," by which he seemed to mean that Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts would have been nominated instead of Mr. Carter.

He also believes that a system of consultation must be developed to bring together the administration, members of Congress, when appropriate representatives of labor and industry and even, in some cases, foreign governments. He said that process was followed unsuccessfully in passing legislation resulting from the Tokyo Round of trade negotiations.

At bottom, though, the 67-year-old departing Congressman did not seem to think that that procedure was about to become the rule rather than the exception. Perhaps, at least in part, that's why he's leaving.

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Campaigning: Dead Pan or Dead Serious?

By David S. Broder

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — If Harold Ickes were alive, Jimmy Carter would have a better chance of being re-elected president.

Back in the 1940 campaign, the "Old Curmudgeon," who was Franklin D. Roosevelt's secretary of interior, took it upon himself to deal with the efforts of Wendell Wilkie to defeat FDR's bid for a third term. Wilkie, a former Democrat, was presenting himself as a nontraditional Republican and in-viting Democrats to cross party lines.

Ickes delivered a blow from which the small-town Hoosier never recovered when he teed off on Wilkie's utility company ties and labeled him "the barefoot boy from Wall Street."

If Ickes were around today, watching ex-Democrat Ronald

Reagan campaigning in the steel mills of Youngstown and other industrial cities, he would know what to say: "Ah, Ronnie Reagan... the Hollywood hard-hat. The populist from Pacific Palisades!"

Smoke and Breeze

A candidate like Mr. Reagan who, a few weeks from possible election as president, muses aloud about the curative power of the smoke in the Smokies and the therapeutic effects of a southwestern breeze crossing the Santa Barbara oil slicks — such a candidate might be thought ripe for satire.

But Mr. Carter is incapable of the light touch — and instead uses blunderbuss tactics that always end up backfiring on him. And that is one reason Mr. Reagan is still out front in this election.

The real Ronald Reagan is a committed conservative with a deep distrust of the federal government. He is, goodness knows, entitled to all the votes that he can get with his skillful and practiced rendition of that popular political theme.

But his parading himself as the workingman's candidate is a charade that would stir an Ickes to ridicule. A new Reagan brochure, unveiled here, is headlined, "Elect a Former Union President, President." It is preposterous.

Mr. Reagan was president of a rather small kind of union, the Screen Actors Guild, for six years. For eight years after that, he was a salaried employee of General Electric Co., giving motivational and political talks at its plants and factories and playing host on its weekly television show. Anybody who thinks he got his job with GE — which then had a particularly right-wing, anti-union management — because of his militancy as a union leader would believe that Mr. Reagan's kind of union, the Chicago Cubs, may yet win the pennant this year.

Philosophy

At the end of his seventh decade, Mr. Reagan is not likely to adopt a new political philosophy — even if he is now changing positions on some specific labor and economic issues at the prompting of his managers.

Anyone who knows him knows that he is not the evil, malevolent man that Mr. Carter has been drawing in caricature. But he is — like all of us — the product of his environment and experiences. The "kitchen cabinet" cronies from Beverly Hills and Pacific Palisades who decided after his Goldwater speeches that Mr. Reagan could be promoted as governor of California are big-businessmen. The breadth of their social vision is measured by their belief — which Mr. Reagan shared — that every-

thing from a state open-housing law to income tax withholding in Sacramento was a threat to their way of life, and therefore, to the public good.

It should be noted that Mr. Reagan eventually came to accept both policies as necessary. That is the pattern of his politics. He starts with the reflexive belief of his social set that change is dangerous and eventually is persuaded that it is necessary. That approach applies not only to domestic affairs but to such foreign policy questions as the recognition of China, which he also opposed and then accepted.

If the United States wants a president who — as Adlai Stevenson, another Illinoisan with Ickes' wit, once said — "has to be dragged kicking and screaming into the 20th century," Mr. Reagan is the man. But Mr. Carter's inability to make that simple point with style or grace or good humor is absolutely stunning.

Follies

One reason is his own woeful lack of humor. Even his loyal (and funny) press secretary, Jody Powell, says, "You give him a funny line and, somehow, he changes it so it comes out hard."

But the deeper reason is that humor requires a degree of detachment — an ability to see your own follies and failings, as well as the other fellow's.

Mr. Carter is such a solemn, self-righteous man that he cannot see what easy pickings Mr. Reagan would be for a politician who is not puffed up with pride himself. But that same inflated ego which convinced Mr. Carter that a lame duck governor of Georgia could run off with the presidency now has convinced him that if he is defeated by Mr. Reagan, the country will face nuclear war or civil war — or maybe both.

It is to laugh.

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Candidate And the Caribbean

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The Caribbean Basin, as the diplomatic problem for U.S. policymakers (or, if you want to think about it), is a veritable grab bag of countries ranging from the small (Costa Rica, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic) to the minuscule (Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados). Once described as a "microcosm of global conflict," it has even been called an energetic U.S. policy-making tool for in the way of challenge.

It has wretched poverty and extreme, entrenched wealth, a botched economies. It has terrorism, from the Right and the Left. It has military juntas and has political repression. It has a so-called "revolution" in Cuba and an "imperialist" revolution for export by the hot and heavy hand of Washington's arch-adversary, Fidel Castro.

It has a growing cluster of venerable, unstable island states working their way free of colonial rule, and a string of established mainland nations increasingly roiled by Marxist insurgencies.

It is the Third World, writ small.

Focus

In no two countries are conditions quite the same. But the central problem for U.S. policymakers as well as a fundamental difference in the approach of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan come into focus in just one: Nicaragua.

Once occupied for 20 years by U.S. Marines and for 40 years by a field of the ruthless and repulsive Somoza, Nicaragua was in on over last year by a successful leftist insurgency. After a bloody fight, this brought power to the current Sandinista revolutionary government.

The Sandinistas are avowed Marxist and hotly embraced Castro. They have close links to the Soviet Union and are now given to Yankee-baiting. Nicaragua is rated by some as an almost sure-fire "Cuba" in the making.

Shockwaves

Others point to a moderate majority in the ruling council and Nicaragua as authentically nationalist, justifiably unforgiving to the United States for its long-unwilling support for the Somoza, but susceptible to the lure and restrained exercise of U.S. influence.

On one point, almost everyone agrees: As Nicaragua goes, Communism, along the Caribbean coast, or to a relatively plural society, genuinely nonaligned, may go. A large part of the Caribbean Basin, in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, to name a particularly critical area, has already had heavy repercussions.

What to do about it? What Carter administration did, at finding it couldn't beat the Sandinistas, was to join them, jettisoning the Somoza along the way. This year the president won a surprisingly strong congressional support for a \$75-million aid package for Nicaragua and is now in process of disbursing it.

Platform

Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party are flat-out against aid. "We do not support United States assistance to any Marxist government in this hemisphere," says the Republican platform "and we oppose the Carter administration program for the government of Nicaragua."

A few weeks ago, an NBC television program called the "Carter Connection" came as close as we are likely to get to a genuine presidential debate on the issue.

Said Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, on behalf of the Carter administration: "A principal reality in Central America is the reality of change. It's uncontrollable, irrepressible, and I think the main thing we have to do is work with it."

Said Ronald Reagan: "I disagree with... the aid that we are providing for Nicaragua because think we did it under the illusion that somehow we were helping hold off a truly leftist government, that we had some kind of a moderate government there... I think we are seeing the application of a domino theory... and I think it's time the people of the United States realize... that we're the domino."

You will be hard put to find clearer definition of the difference philosophically and strategically in the approaches of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan to a basic issue of national security.

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East and West German Trials

S. Shifts Policy, Seeks Extradite Alleged Nazis

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — In a significant shift in U.S. policy, American officials are now seeking to extradite alleged Nazi criminals and collaborators to stand trial in the United States.

"It's a much, much simpler, speedier process," Mr. Ryan of the department's special investigations unit said. "A person who is deported from the United States may go to the country of his choice. A person who is extradited, however, must go to the specific country that has charged him with violating its laws."

The only war criminal extradited from the United States was Hermann Braunstein, formerly of Queens, N.Y., who was sent back to West Germany to stand trial there in 1974.

At this time, the Justice Department is attempting to deport or deprive of citizenship 18 persons who are alleged to have engaged in war crimes or atrocities with or on behalf of the Nazis. The department expects to file new charges soon against other alleged war criminals.

To extradite alleged Nazi war criminals, the United States would first have to persuade West Germany or Poland that they would have to file a formal request for extradition of these persons from the United States.

The Justice Department's effort to revoke the American citizenship of Nazi war criminals has run into several legal obstacles.

This week, the U.S. Supreme Court will review the case of Feodor Fedorenko, formerly an armed guard at the Nazi concentration camp in Treblinka, Poland, to decide what legal standard should be applied when the United States seeks to strip a person of his citizenship.

When he applied to enter the United States as a displaced person in 1949, Fedorenko claimed he had worked as a farmer and laborer in Poland during World War II; he did not acknowledge his work at Treblinka. Fedorenko now claims he concealed his role to avoid repatriation to the Soviet Union, where he was born.

Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti will try to persuade the court that Fedorenko's citizenship should be revoked.



WINTER TRAIL — Cattle cross the Koenigs toward their winter stables near Berchtesgaden, West Germany. Early snowfall forced them to cut short their summer grazing in the Alps.

No One Ordered Workers off Shelves Project

N.Y. Keeps Digging Tunnel to Nowhere

By David A. Andelman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hundreds of workers have labored beneath the streets of New York City and the East River completing a \$160-million tunnel for the Long Island Rail Road that officials knew for at least five years would never carry a train.

The project is a second layer beneath the 63d Street subway tunnel that was part of a plan, abandoned years ago, to build a Long Island Rail Road terminal on the East Side. After the plan was shelved, according to engineers involved with the tunnel's construction, there were points along the way when the project could have been sealed down.

The engineers say that, after the portion under the East River was completed, for instance, work on the tunnel could have ended. But no one gave the order to stop, and once blasting through rock had been completed for each particular segment, that portion of the tunnel

had to be finished — largely for structural reasons — to support the subway tunnel above.

Richard Ravitch, chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, acknowledged that work had gone on long after officials knew the tunnel never would be used. He said that he could not explain why, but he speculated that to stop the work "was impossible or so costly as to make it impractical subsequent to the construction of the subway portion and no contrary decision was ever taken."

Meanwhile, in another transportation authority project, construction workers are completing a section of the long-abandoned Second Avenue Subway in Manhattan, a 700-foot stretch that will join two sections that have been completed.

The two sections already built have been sealed off, and transportation authority officials said that the tunnel never would be used. But construction of the final section has continued, officials say, to finish putting in structural support.

Now the tunnel to nowhere has become a joke among the very workers who are building it and who now speak of it as New York's most expensive wine cellar and meat locker as they sash through the ankle-deep water that swirls through the 30-foot-tall, 40-foot-wide empty concrete structure.

Through the years, the cost of the project escalated from \$69 million to \$330 million, of which \$160 million was the railroad portion. Most of the money for the project has been spent.

President Calls for Overthrow of Seoul Regime

North Korea Lists Conditions for Unity

TOKYO — President Kim Il Sung of North Korea said Sunday that the overthrow of the "military fascist" regime in South Korea was a major condition for the unification of the divided country.

Mr. Kim also called for the destruction of all defenses on the common border and the demobilization of most of the armed forces.

The North Korean news agency said that the latest statement from Mr. Kim was a clarification of a 10-point program for reunification he unveiled Friday at the Sixth Congress of the ruling Workers' Party.

The congress, the party's first in 10 years, was to end Monday. Observers have predicted that Mr. Kim's son, Kim Jong Il, will be named heir apparent to the leadership and will receive an expanded role in the party. The older Mr. Kim, 67, has ruled North Korea since it was founded 32 years ago at the end of World War II.

"It is imperative to abolish the military demarcation line, dismantle all military installations in the vicinity, dissolve militia organizations in both parts and forbid military training of civilians," the agency quoted Mr. Kim as saying.

Weaker Armies Urged
He said that both Koreas should demobilize most of their armed forces, leaving armies of 100,000 to 150,000 men on each side. South Korea has an estimated 615,000 men under arms while the North Korean armed forces total about 510,000.

Mr. Kim said that under a reunified Korea, both sides would recognize each other's different social systems and that the North would not interfere with foreign investment in South Korea.

He did not, however, offer any concrete guarantees that he would not impose Communist rule on the South, and emphasized that a condition for reunification was the overthrow of President Chun Doo Hwan.

"To achieve independent, peaceful reunification it is imperative to eliminate the military fascist rule and democratize society in South Korea," he said.

Another prerequisite was the conclusion of a peace treaty with the United States to end the 1950-53 Korean War, but Mr. Kim said that this could only be done when all U.S. military forces were withdrawn from the Korean peninsula.

The United States has refused to sign a peace treaty because the North will not recognize the South as a party to any discussions. The United States wants trilateral negotiations.

Mr. Kim also pledged that any reunified Korea would be neutral, nonaligned and "a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone."

More Buildings in Manila Are Attacked by Bombers
MANILA — Two major corporations, a bank and a sports center were bombed here over the weekend even as President Ferdinand Marcos decreed strong measures against urban guerrillas out to destabilize his government.

Police said the explosives were thrown from two cars early Saturday onto the sidewalks, fronting the Makati Sports Center, the Imperial Life Assurance Co., the San Miguel Corp. and the Bank of the Philippine Islands. The blasts shattered exterior glass walls of the buildings housing the two business firms and the bank. No one was reported injured.

It was the fifth bombing foray in Manila since Aug. 22. Hotels, shopping centers and government agencies had been the targets of earlier bombings, which have killed a U.S. resident and injured 42 persons.

April 6 Movement
A group called the April 6 Liberation Movement claimed responsibility for the four earlier bombings, but it has not claimed the new attack.

In a manifesto issued Oct. 4, the April 6 Movement warned the 6,000-member American Society of Travel Agents and the smaller Paris-based International Hotel Association not to come to Manila for their conventions because of the unstable political atmosphere.

However, officers of both organizations have arrived as scheduled to prepare for their conventions this week.

On Saturday, Philippine authorities assured them of police protection and strict security searches at all hotels and public places they will visit.

Mr. Marcos issued decrees imposing stiff penalties, including death for crimes against public order committed with explosives. He also offered rewards of up to \$6,600 for informants and witnesses against guerrillas.

Urban Guerrillas
In a televised interview, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said earlier that he had trained some 200 guerrillas who had been arrested earlier were found to be Philippine-born U.S. citizens who flew in from the West Coast carrying U.S.-made explosives.

Mr. Enrile said they had trained somewhere in the Midwest, along with two dozen others, under the direction of anti-Marcos dissidents.

"The U.S. government cannot now ignore the fact some of its own nationals are getting involved ... It is morally and legally bound to see that that no harm comes to this country, which is a firm ally," Mr. Enrile said.

Obituaries

I.B. Chockie, Credited with First U.S. War Shot

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
VER — Michael B. Chockie, a 49-year-old American, was credited with being the first to fire a shot at a German during World War I.

Chockie was buried Thursday in military honors in Fort National Cemetery, it was said.

According to the Oct. 13, 1917 Sea Power, a Navy publication, Mr. Chockie fired the shot on Oct. 13, 1917, the day President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany.

Power said that Mr. Chockie, a Marine detail on the Guam harbor, fired the three shots across the bow to German launch heading for the bay. The enemy stopped and its crew surrendered, the Sea Power article said.

troops did not fire any shots at the Germans until Oct. 13, 1917, when a battery of the 1st Field Artillery sent a howitzer shell into German lines near front.

Billy Thomas
ANGELES (AP) — Billy Thomas, 49, the child actor who played Buckwheat in the "Our Gang" comedy series, was found dead Friday at his home.

A coroner's investigator, Philip Spada, said that Mr. Thomas had died in his bed within the previous two or three days, possibly of a heart attack, but definitely of natural causes.

Wearing a straw boater and occasionally a "pretend" cigar in his mouth, Mr. Thomas strutted through "Our Gang" episodes for 10 years, until he grew too tall for the role. He later became a movie lab technician.

Mr. Thomas joined the "Our Gang" troupe in 1934 at the age of 3, at first appearing in a dress and then in a suit. He played Buckwheat in 89 talking films.

Alberto Demicheli
MONTIVIDEO (AP) — Former President Alberto Demicheli, 84, who ruled Uruguay for 80 days under close military supervision four years ago, died here Sunday of a stroke, his family said.

A lawyer and a member of the liberal Colorado Party, Mr. Demicheli was part of the group of political leaders who agreed to cooperate with the Uruguayan armed forces in a June, 1973, coup. Under President Juan Maria Bordaberry the group dissolved Parliament, banned political and union activities and imposed stiff censorship on the news media.

Mr. Demicheli, then vice president of the Council of State, a body set up by the armed forces to replace Parliament, replaced Mr. Bordaberry in a military ouster in 1976. He served as president for 80 days, when he was succeeded by the present chief of state, Aparicio Mendez.

3 Opposition Men Arrested

NEW DELHI (AP) — A former Cabinet minister and two opposition members of Parliament volunteered to be arrested Saturday with about 500 other demonstrators to protest what they called the draconian preventive detention ordinance promulgated last month by Mrs. Gandhi's government.

Those arrested included Sikkander Bakht, who was housing minister in former Prime Minister Morarji Desai's 1977-1979 government, Ram Jethmalani and J.P. Mathur. All are members of the Bharatiya Janata Party.

Invaders Said To Hold Border Areas in Uganda

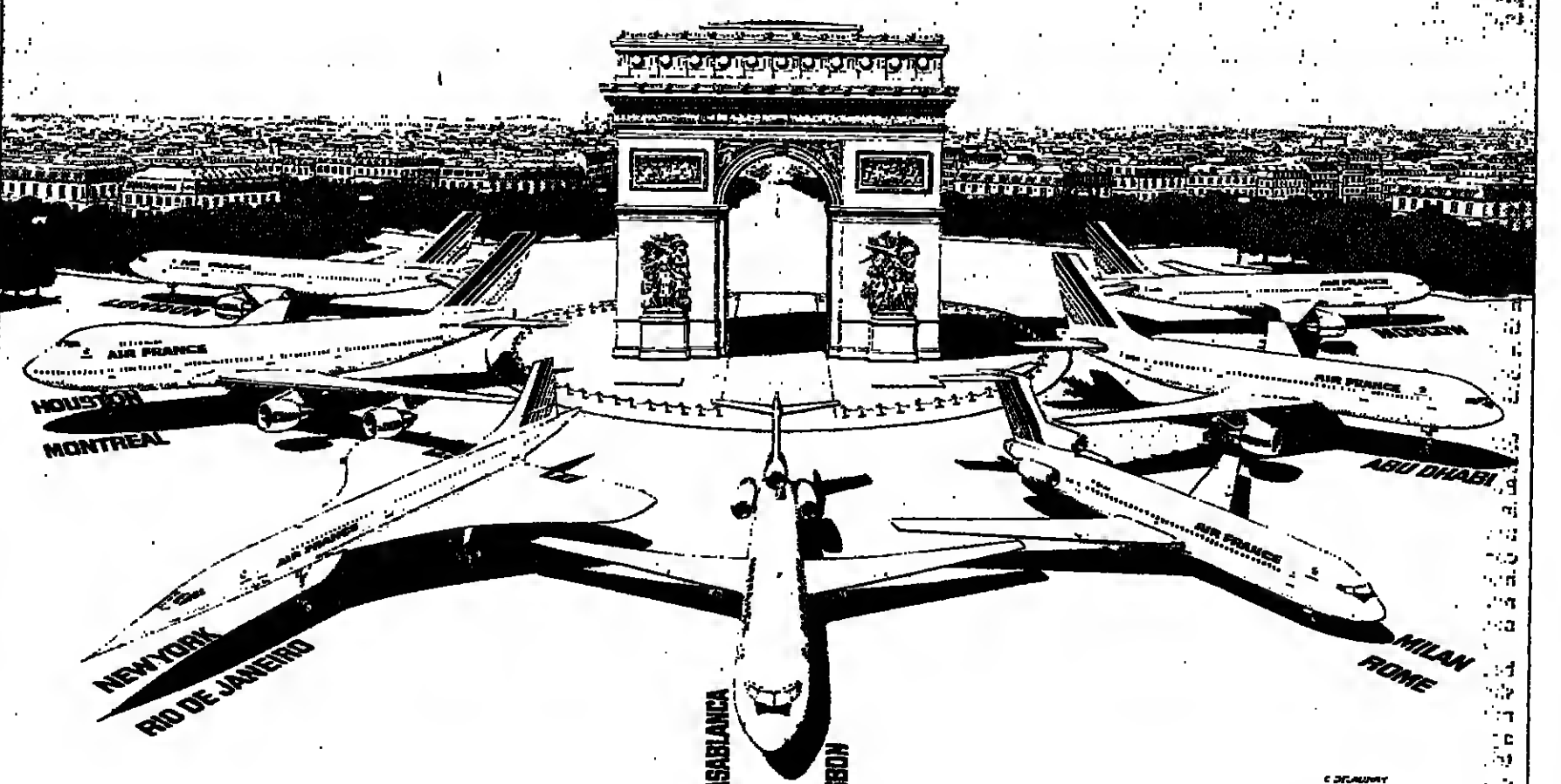
NAIROBI — Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Ugandan Military Commission, said Sunday that invaders who seized northwestern border areas a week ago were holding their ground, and that the Ugandan Army has made no counterattack, a Nairobi journalist reported.

The journalist, who asked not to be named, said that Mr. Muwanga told him in a telephone call: "We shall have to drive them out." Mr. Muwanga was quoted as saying that the army was moving reinforcements toward the border and was planning an attack, and that there was no cause for alarm in the rest of the country.

The invaders, believed to be former soldiers of Idi Amin, the deposed dictator, crossed the border from the Sudan and Zaire last Monday and were said to have taken more than a half-dozen towns as far as 30 kilometers (20 miles) inside Uganda.

They apparently were welcomed by friendly tribesmen and met little resistance from several hundred Ugandan soldiers. Mr. Muwanga said that the invaders numbered more than 2,000 — about double previous estimates — and were armed with rifles, mortars and rockets, the journalist reported.

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typhoon Disrupts Traffic to Okinawa

YO — Air and sea traffic to Okinawa and other islands was canceled Sunday as a typhoon designated with winds of 180 kilometers (12 miles) per hour, slowly moved north in the East China Sea. Naha, capital of Okinawa, 90-ton Japanese freighter 2 persons on board was off Kumajima island, near Naha, with engine trouble, a guard spokesman said.

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

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All Currencies Except DM

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1/2	11.97	1.25	12.22	1.25	13.47	1.25	14.72	1.25	15.97	1.25	17.22	1.25	18.47	1.25	19.72	1.25	20.97	1.25	22.22	1.25	23.47	1.25	24.72	1.25	25.97	1.25	27.22	1.25	28.47	1.25	29.72	1.25	30.97	1.25	32.22	1.25	33.47	1.25	34.72	1.25	35.97	1.25	37.22	1.25	38.47	1.25	39.72	1.25	40.97	1.25	42.22	1.25	43.47	1.25	44.72	1.25	45.97	1.25	47.22	1.25	48.47	1.25	49.72	1.25	50.97	1.25	52.22	1.25	53.47	1.25	54.72	1.25	55.97	1.25	57.22	1.25	58.47	1.25	59.72	1.25	60.97	1.25	62.22	1.25	63.47	1.25	64.72	1.25	65.97	1.25	67.22	1.25	68.47	1.25	69.72	1.25	70.97	1.25	72.22	1.25	73.47	1.25	74.72	1.25	75.97	1.25	77.22	1.25	78.47	1.25	79.72	1.25	80.97	1.25	82.22	1.25	83.47	1.25	84.72	1.25	85.97	1.25	87.22	1.25	88.47	1.25	89.72	1.25	90.97	1.25	92.22	1.25	93.47	1.25	94.72	1.25	95.97	1.25	97.22	1.25	98.47	1.25	99.72	1.25	100.97	1.25	102.22	1.25	103.47	1.25	104.72	1.25	105.97	1.25	107.22	1.25	108.47	1.25	109.72	1.25	110.97	1.25	112.22	1.25	113.47	1.25	114.72	1.25	115.97	1.25	117.22	1.25	118.47	1.25	119.72	1.25	120.97	1.25	122.22	1.25	123.47	1.25	124.72	1.25	125.97	1.25	127.22	1.25	128.47	1.25	129.72	1.25	130.97	1.25	132.22	1.25	133.47	1.25	134.72	1.25	135.97	1.25	137.22	1.25	138.47	1.25	139.72	1.25	140.97	1.25	142.22	1.25	143.47	1.25	144.72	1.25	145.97	1.25	147.22	1.25	148.47	1.25	149.72	1.25	150.97	1.25	152.22	1.25	153.47	1.25	154.72	1.25	155.97	1.25	157.22	1.25	158.47	1.25	159.72	1.25	160.97	1.25	162.22	1.25	163.47	1.25	164.72	1.25	165.97	1.25	167.22	1.25	168.47	1.25	169.72	1.25	170.97	1.25	172.22	1.25	173.47	1.25	174.72	1.25	175.97	1.25	177.22	1.25	178.47	1.25	179.72	1.25	180.97	1.25	182.22	1.25	183.47	1.25	184.72	1.25	185.97	1.25	187.22	1.25	188.47	1.25	189.72	1.25	190.97	1.25	192.22	1.25	193.47	1.25	194.72	1.25	195.97	1.25	197.22	1.25	198.47	1.25	199.72	1.25	200.97	1.25	202.22	1.25	203.47	1.25	204.72	1.25	205.97	1.25	207.22	1.25	208.47	1.25	209.72	1.25	210.97	1.25	212.22	1.25	213.47	1.25	214.72	1.25	215.97	1.25	217.22	1.25	218.47	1.25	219.72	1.25	220.97	1.25	222.22	1.25	223.47	1.25	224.72	1.25	225.97	1.25	227.22	1.25	228.47	1.25	229.72	1.25	230.97	1.25	232.22	1.25	233.47	1.25	234.72	1.25	235.97	1.25	237.22	1.25	238.47	1.25	239.72	1.25	240.97	1.25	242.22	1.25	243.47	1.25	244.72	1.25	245.97	1.25	247.22	1.25	248.47	1.25	249.72	1.25	250.97	1.25	252.22	1.25	253.47	1.25	254.72	1.25	255.97	1.25	257.22	1.25	258.47	1.25	259.72	1.25	260.97	1.25	262.22	1.25	263.47	1.25	264.72	1.25	265.97	1.25	267.22	1.25	268.47	1.25	269.72	1.25	270.97	1.25	272.22	1.25	273.47	1.25	274.72	1.25	275.97	1.25	277.22	1.25	278.47	1.25	279.72	1.25	280.97	1.25	282.22	1.25	283.47	1.25	284.72	1.25	285.97	1.25	287.22	1.25	288.47	1.25	289.72	1.25	290.97	1.25	292.22	1.25	293.47	1.25	294.72	1.25	295.97	1.25	297.22	1.25	298.47	1.25	299.72	1.25	300.97	1.25	302.22	1.25	303.47	1.25	304.72	1.25	305.97	1.25	307.22	1.25	308.47	1.25	309.72	1.25	310.97	1.25	312.22	1.25	313.47	1.25	314.72	1.25	315.97	1.25	317.22	1.25	318.47	1.25	319.72	1.25	320.97	1.25	322.22	1.25	323.47	1.25	324.72	1.25	325.97	1.25	327.22	1.25	328.47	1.25	329.72	1.25	330.97	1.25	332.22	1.25	333.47	1.25	334.72	1.25	335.97	1.25	337.22	1.25	338.47	1.25	339.72	1.25	340.97	1.25	342.22	1.25	343.47	1.25	344.72	1.25	345.97	1.25	347.22	1.25	348.47	1.25	349.72	1.25	350.97	1.25	352.22	1.25	353.47	1.25	354.72	1.25	355.97	1.25	357.22	1.25	358.47	1.25	359.72	1.25	360.97	1.25	362.22	1.25	363.47	1.25	364.72	1.25	365.97	1.25	367.22	1.25	368.47	1.25	369.72	1.25	370.97	1.25	372.22	1.25	373.47	1.25	374.72	1.25	375.97	1.25	377.22	1.25	378.47	1.25	379.72	1.25	380.97	1.25	382.22	1.25	383.47	1.25	384.72	1.25	385.97	1.25	387.22	1.25	388.47	1.25	389.72	1.25	390.97	1.25	392.22	1.25	393.47	1.25	394.72	1.25	395.97	1.25	397.22	1.25	398.47	1.25	399.72	1.25	400.97	1.25	402.22	1.25	403.47	1.25	404.72	1.25	405.97	1.25	407.22	1.25	408.47	1.25	409.72	1.25	410.97	1.25	412.22	1.25	413.47	1.25	414.72	1.25	415.97	1.25	417.22	1.25	418.47	1.25	419.72	1.25	420.97	1.25	422.22	1.25	423.47	1.25	424.72	1.25	425.97	1.25	427.22	1.25	428.47	1.25	429.72	1.25	430.97	1.25	432.22	1.25	433.47	1.25	434.72	1.25	435.97	1.25	437.22	1.25	438.47	1.25	439.72	1.25	440.97	1.25	442.22	1.25	443.47	1.25	444.72	1.25	445.97	1.25	447.22	1.25	448.47	1.25	449.72	1.25	450.97	1.25	452.22	1.25	453.47	1.25	454.72	1.25	455.97	1.25	457.22	1.25	458.47	1.25	459.72	1.25	460.97	1.25	462.22	1.25	463.47	1.25	464.72	1.25	465.97	1.25	467.22	1.25	468.47	1.25	469.72	1.25	470.97	1.25	472.22	1.25	473.47	1.25	474.72	1.25	475.97	1.25	477.22	1.25	478.47	1.25	479.72	1.25	480.97	1.25	482.22	1.25	483.47	1.25	484.72	1.25	485.97	1.25	487.22	1.25	488.47	1.25	489.72	1.25	490.97	1.25	492.22	1.25	493.47	1.25	494.72	1.25	495.97	1.25	497.22	1.25	498.47	1.25	499.72	1.25	500.97	1.25	502.22	1.25	503.47	1.25	504.72	1.25	505.97	1.25	507.22	1.25	508.47	1.25	509.72	1.25	510.97	1.25	512.22	1.25	513.47	1.25	514.72	1.25	515.97	1.25	517.22	1.25	518.47	1.25	519.72	1.25	520.97	1.25	522.22	1.25	523.47	1.25	524.72	1.25	525.97	1.25	527.22	1.25	528.47	1.25	529.72	1.25	530.97	1.25	532.22	1.25	533.47	1.25	534.72	1.25	535.97	1.25	537.22	1.25	538.47	1.25	539.72	1.25	540.97	1.25	542.22	1.25	543.47	1.25	544.72	1.25	545.97	1.25	547.22	1.25	548.47	1.25	549.72	1.25	550.97	1.25	552.22	1.25	553.47	1.25	554.72	1.25	555.97	1.25	557.22	1.25	558.47	1.25	559.72	1.25	560.97	1.25	562.22	1.25	563.47	1.25	564.72	1.25	565.97	1.25	567.22	1.25	568.47	1.25	569.72	1.25	570.97	1.25	572.22	1.25	573.47	1.25	574.72	1.25	575.97	1.25	577.22	1.25	578.47	1.25	579.72	1.25	580.97	1.25	582.22	1.25	583.47	1.25	584.72	1.25	585.97	1.25	587.22	1.25	588.47	1.25	589.72	1.25	590.97	1.25	592.22	1.25	593.47	1.25	594.72	1.25	595.97	1.25	597.22	1.25	598.47	1.25	599.72	1.25	600.97	1.25	602.22	1.25	603.47	1.25	604.72	1.25	605.97	1.25	607.22	1.25	608.47	1.25	609.72	1.25	610.97	1.25	612.22	1.25	613.47	1.25	614.72	1.25	615.97	1.25	617.22	1.25	618.47	1.25	619.72	1.25	620.97	1.25	622.22	1.25	623.47	1.25	624.72	1.25	625.97	1.25	627.22	1.25	628.47	1.25	629.72	1.25	630.97	1.25	632.22	1.25	633.47	1.25	634.72	1.25	635.97	1.25	637.22	1.25	638.47	1.25	639.72	1.25	640.97	1.25	642.22	1.25	643.47	1.25	644.72	1.25	645.97	1.25	647.22	1.25	648.47	1.25	649.72	1.25	650.97	1.25	652.22	1.25	653.47	1.25	654.72	1.25	655.97	1.25	657.22	1.25	658.47	1.25	659.72	1.25	660.97	1.25	662.22	1.25	663.47	1.25	664.72	1.25	665.97	1.25	667.22	1.25	668.47	1.25	669.72	1.25	670.97	1.25	672.22	1.25	673.47	1.25	674.72	1.25	675.97	1.25	677.22	1.25	678.47	1.25	679.72	1.25	680.97	1.25	682.22	1.25	683.47	1.25	684.72	1.25	685.97	1.25	687.22	1.25	688.47	1.25	689.72	1.25	690.97	1.25	692.22	1.25	693.47	1.25	694.72	1.25	695.97	1.25	697.22	1.25	698.47	1.25	699.72	1.25	700.97	1.25	702.22	1.25	703.47	1.25	704.72	1.25	705.97	1.25	707.22	1.25	708.47	1.25	709.72	1.25	710.97	1.25	712.22	1.25	713.47	1.25	714.72	1.25	715.97	1.25	717.22	1.25	718.47	1.25	719.72	1.25	720.97	1.25	722.22	1.25	723.47	1.25	724.72	1.25	725.97	1.25	727.22	1.25	728.47	1.25	729.72	1.25	730.97	1.25	732.22	1.25	733.47	1.25	734.72	1.25	735.97	1.25	737.22	1.25	738.47	1.25	739.72	1.25	740.97	1.25	742.22	1.25	743.47	1.25	744.72	1.25	745.97	1.25	747.22	1.25	748.47	1.25	749.72	1.25	750.97	1.25	752.22	1.25	753.47	1.25	754.72	1.25	755.97	1.25	757.22	1.25	758.47	1.25	759.72	1.25	760.97	1.25	762.22	1.25	763.47	1.25	764.72	1.25	765.97	1.25	767.22	1.25	768.47	1.25	769.72	1.25	770.97	1.25	772.22	1.25	773.47	1.25	774.72	1.25	775.97	1.25	777.22	1.25	778.47	1.25	779.72	1.25	780.97	1.25	782.22	1.25	783.47	1.25	784.72	1.25	785.97	1.25	787.22	1.25	78
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Oct	160	12.31

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9.23 Messervy-Ferguson 5 17 Jan 45

\$ 50	Joseph-Fernando	5/34	12	Jul	85
\$ 20	Int Mining Dev Bank	5/14	07	Feb	85
\$ 25	Crystalline Overseas	5/25	07	Feb	85
\$ 25	Southern Florida	5/12	23	Mar	85
\$ 25	Maxico	7	2	Apr	85
\$ 30	I.M.U.	7/14	11	Dec	93
\$ 20	Cassa Mazzeslermo	4	20	Mar	93
\$ 20	Portugal	5/3/4	24	Jun	77
\$ 100	Int Mining Dev Bank	7/12	23	May	199
\$ 100	British Leyland	7/12	07	Sep	68
\$ 500	Slater-Watson	7/14	07	Oct	73


	Turkey City	5	71 May	79
19	Umeirah	5	71 May	79
20				

29	Fisons Int'l Finance	8 3/4	17 Aug	71
29	Finnland	8 3/8	17 Oct	73
29	Reed Int'l Ltd	9	17 May	76
40	United Domestics Tr.	8 1/4	16 Dec	78
50	Emi Finance Bv	9 1/4	19 Aug	75
51	Selection Trust	8 3/4	19 Apr	75
58	Rhm Overseas Fia.	9	72 Apr	74
108	Besa Charrington	7 1/2	12 Aug	77
1100	Charter Cons Overseas	7 1/2	12 Oct	77
25	Courtside Int'l Fin	5 3/4	19 Dec	77

1987	Massary-Ferguson	9 1/4	87	Jul	25
1988	Massary-Ferguson	9 3/4	87	Jul	25
1989	Partridge General Elect	14 3/4	87	May	105
1990	Lanthe Int Finance	72	84	Jul	18

50	Moscow-Randstad	3	12 Jan	'85
50	Norwest Indus Fin	5 5/8	12 May	'86
50	Chrysler Credit Ltd	9 7/8	30 Oct	'85
50	Rafschindl & Hohl	14 1/4	72 Aug	'85
50	Continental Overg Fin	14 1/4	70 Apr	'86
50	Finance Pro Industry	14 1/2	27 Mar	'87
82	Popest Se	14	70 Aug	'86
Aug 18	Hetsink/ City	18	27 Jan	1991

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Book Business Staggers Under Its Star System; Climate Is Boom or Bust

By N.R. Kleinfield
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Simon & Schuster, 56 years ago on the strength of some word-puzzle books, is by any yardstick one of the most successful publishers in the United States. It has now sold 2,000 copies of a book called "The Book Business" by Richard Snyder. "Anything is identified as marginal, anything does not seem to hit a vital nerve or an absolute reason to be published is deep trouble, more so than ever before. Because of this, publishers must re-evaluate every book and not just publish as a matter of course," Snyder said.

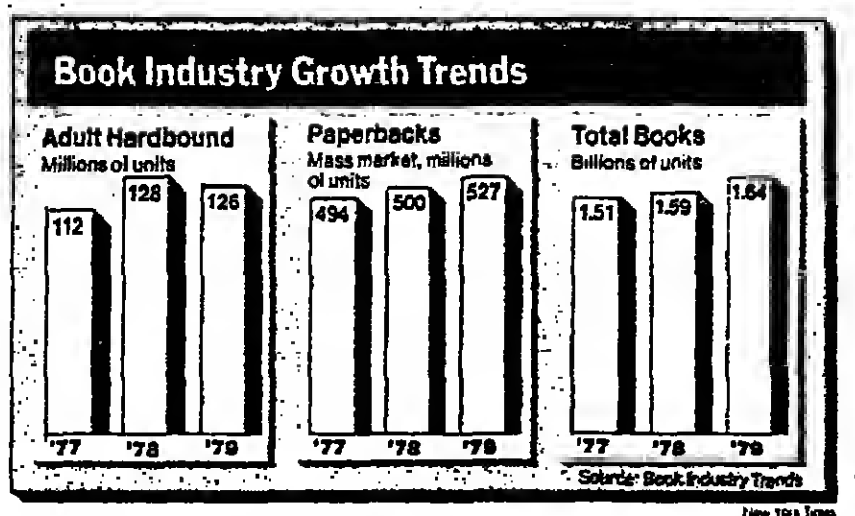
Robert Lantz, a longtime literary agent, said, "A book is either a hit or you give it away. You hit the jackpot or you miss. The middling success has become a thing of the past."

Despite palpable signs of prosperity — a new James Michener novel, "The Covenant," recently earned a record book-fee of \$1.75 million — the publishing industry is in a state of deep trouble. So far this year, titles have been attracting 20 percent fewer buyers than they might have a year ago.

The biggest disappointments have been in the list titles. Many editors have lost jobs. Lists have been pruned. Even books under contract have been dropped. Backlists of titles have shrunk. Rosset & Dunlap has terminated one of its staff, carved its title output in and withdrawn from the fiction area. Doubleday, the biggest trade house, has cultivated a reputation as a publisher, recently sent out 15 employees. "Blood is being mopped up almost everywhere," a literary agent said.

Bookstores have been whisking titles to publishers at a whirlwind pace. Hard-cover books used to stand on shelves for a year or more; now many vanish in half that time. Mass-market paperback titles are returned in as little as a week if they fail to catch fire. Also, stores are tardier in paying their bills and they often pay in returned books rather than cash.

July and August, the giant B. Dalton sent back roughly \$7 million worth of books — its biggest lump return ever — to a number of authors and editors as word that publishers are looking for "big books" that produce big profits and that durable literature is threatened.



Book can generate cash the way a "Star Wars" can, and support a house for years. And the trend has embittered writers not drawing bonanza payments.

Publishing has always involved striking a balance between books that a publisher thinks are meritorious and books that he thinks are commercial. But as publishers have come to be owned by big companies such as Gulf and Western, MCA and TTT that have enjoyed success in other corporate endeavors, more businesslike practices and deeper financial wells have entered into an inefficiently run cottage industry. The stakes have grown, and so have the risks.

Still, there has been no changing the essentially idiosyncratic nature of publishing. Robert Gottlieb, president and editor in chief of Alfred A. Knopf, says, "What other situation is there in American business where 40,000 different products are being sold from anywhere from 50 to 100 major companies to a very small segment of 200 million people in 10,000 outlets with an average promotion budget of \$5,000? Is that a rational business? That's not how the auto business is. There's no other business like that."

The book business is relatively small, attracting just over half the revenue dollars that U.S. Steel Corp. attracts. Depending on your definition, there are anywhere from 1,500 to 10,000 publishing houses in the United States. But a few dozen companies dominate trade-book publishing; the 10 biggest publishers account for more than half of the trade business. Another nine major houses — led by Bantam Books — dominate the mass-market paperback.

All told, the book industry sold about 1.6 billion books last year at retail — about \$7.2 billion worth, a 10-percent improvement over 1978. The biggest and most profitable sector of the industry is reference works and textbooks.

It is estimated that publishers earned a pretax profit margin of only 7.2 percent last year, down from 10.5 percent in 1978. Margins at most houses are apparently being squeezed even tighter this year, and publishers have responded in part by raising prices, with the result that average-length cloth-bound books are fetching \$12.95 and \$13.95, at a time when many books are sloppily edited and are being printed on paper that seems to disintegrate as you look at it.

Although customers might blanch at what books cost today, steeper prices have not done that to bolster publishers' bottom lines. "Even as our retail prices have gone up, our margins have gone down," says Lawrence Friedland, head of Wyndham Books, one of the satellite publishing houses of the Simon & Schuster empire. "It seems calous to charge \$14.95 for a novel," he says, "but we're making less money than when that novel was \$10.95. There is a phenomenon of the book that sells a decent amount of copies and for every copy that you sell you lose 75 cents."

"I think we're unquestionably headed for a shakeout," says Mr. Snyder of Simon & Schuster, whose house is one of the few that seems to be faring well this year. "There has not been an economic downturn since the star system began about five years ago, so the firms that are overextended in stars are going to be in big trouble."

"It's boom or bust," Mr. Snyder said. "You get everything or you get nothing. You can't afford to be a young writer in America today. You can't afford to be a young editor. You can't afford to be a young publisher. And the publishing houses can't afford to do anything about it. They have to have their stars to cover the overhead."

Japan Automakers Warn Of Retaliation on Quotas

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association warned that any restriction of Japanese auto imports could lead to retaliation, and they said that the financial problems of U.S. automakers were caused by the public's rejection of Detroit's large, gas-guzzling cars, not by imported autos.

Economist Robert Nathan, testifying Friday on behalf of the Japanese association, told the International Trade Commission hearings that import barriers would raise "a most serious problem — the great danger of retaliation." He did not elaborate.

However, during the three days of testimony so far, speakers have given various projections on whether the Japanese would retaliate if any restrictions were imposed.

The hearings were requested by the United Auto Workers union and Ford Motor Company to limit the number of imported cars — especially those from Japan — sold in the United States for the next five years to give U.S. automakers time to modernize and develop their own small, fuel-efficient cars to compete with foreign models.

The ITC is expected to make its recommendation to the president by Nov. 10. The president then has 60 days to make a final decision.

The UAW and Ford allege that imports were substantial cause of injury to the domestic auto industry, resulting in 217,000 autoworkers being laid off indefinitely, 1,000 bankrupt car dealers and projected industry losses exceeding \$3 billion this year.

William Tanaka, representing the Japanese Manufacturers, said a slight rise in imported cars to the last few years did not cause Detroit's problems.

"The market for large, powerful, comfortable and gas-guzzling automobiles, which traditionally have been a specialty of Detroit — and which had produced such excellent sales and profits as late as 1978 — suddenly collapsed," Mr. Tanaka said.

"Demand shifted to fuel-efficient cars, both imported and domestically produced," he said. "One conclusion is inescapable: If Detroit had been producing in 1979 more of the type of fuel-efficient cars that it is producing today, many of the currently unemployed UAW members would still be at work and these hearings would not have been held."

"It is quite clear that, as unfortunate as unemployment may be in human terms, it is the direct result of the American consumer's unwillingness to purchase the large cars these unemployed workers had been producing," Mr. Tanaka said. "Restrictions on imports will restore neither that demand nor these jobs."

Representatives of Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A. said they expect the U.S. auto industry to recover soon, along with general economy, so imports will no longer be a threat. John Gladen, speaking for Nissan, said the new American small cars are so well made, roomy and stylish that it will be difficult for imported cars to compete with them.

The Toyota and Nissan representatives also said, in response to ITC's questions, that contrary to allegations by Ford and the UAW they have not intentionally tried to flood U.S. market with vehicles.

Protectionism Not Seen As Answer to U.S. Woes

By Leonard Silk
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The hearings that opened Wednesday before the International Trade Commission on whether U.S. automobile manufacturers should be protected from Japanese imports dramatize the reversal in the competitive strength of the United States since World War II.

The United States emerged from the war with the strongest economy in the world by far and as the natural leader of the non-Communist countries. It assumed the mission of helping its allies as well as its former enemies, Japan and West Germany, to rebuild their shattered economies. This was not pure altruism but enlightened self-interest: Expansion of the other industrial countries would further the expansion of the United States, and at the same time help to stave off Communist advance.

U.S. foreign aid was linked to liberal policies for trade and investment. This grand American design set the Western countries on a path to prosperity that transformed them socially and industrially. But along the way something went wrong with the U.S. plan to advance its own self-interest.

Why did the United States wind up to so weakened a position? A review of the U.S. international position since World War II by Stephen Clarke, a senior economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, published in the bank's latest quarterly review, concludes that several interrelated factors were involved.

Stronger investment enabled foreign countries to achieve greater technological progress than the United States. Since 1960, the United States has maintained gross domestic investment, as a percentage of gross national product, of only 16 percent to 18 percent, compared with a range of 22 to 27 percent in West Germany and 32 to 34 percent in Japan. In fact, the United States has had the lowest domestic investment ratio of all major industrial countries since 1960.

Another factor that served to weaken the United States was the Bretton Woods postwar monetary system, which established fixed exchange rates with the dollar as the key currency. Other countries gained a competitive advantage because the dollar was overvalued — until the collapse of the Bretton Woods system and depreciation of the dollar in the early 1970s.

The terms of trade have shifted against the United States, with the prices of imports rising more rapidly than those of exports. The dollar today does not buy half what it once did in West Germany or Japan. Further, the United States has become increasingly dependent on imported raw materials, especially petroleum.

In the postwar years, the continental economy of the United States proved to be a mixed blessing for U.S. industry because it promised producers huge potential demand for their output but left many with little incentive to venture into uncertain foreign fields.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

'Anything that does not seem to hit a vital nerve or have an absolute reason to be published is in for deep trouble.'

movie business. Recent years have seen the emergence of "star" writers suggestive of the box office stars in Hollywood. The plums of the bookshelves command huge sums of money, as much as several million dollars for a book; the only prerequisite may be a skimpy two-page outline.

"I remember when I was first in the book business and if William Faulkner would finish a book, he would bring it in and we would read it and publish it and the contract would be signed after the book was published," said Robert Bernstein, chairman of Random House. "Today, what has to happen in a lot of cases is you have to prove you believe in a book by over-offering it in financial terms."

"What this is leading to," Mr. Bernstein said, "is write-offs in every part of the business. If any publisher talks to you honestly, he'll tell you about some enormous write-offs on books where he bid \$1 million and earned \$200,000."

As advances have soared, the gulf between the rewards heaped on the stars and the slim recompense that typical authors get has become greater than ever.

Part of the problem with this is that success in the book business is nothing like success in the movie business: No

Actions Raise Interest Rate Questions

Flood of New Issues Met by Eager Banks

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A flood of fixed-rate issues hit the Eurobond market last week. Lost in the euphoria that normally surrounds a calendar was a view about the market is headed.

It rushed to win business by issues and in the competitive rates down sharply. Participants say there has been a notable increase in demand for bonds from either institutional or individual investors, meaning that banks are rushing to take the new issues.

Reasoning is that interest rates are headed lower and that as rates decline, bond prices will rise. Bonds which always move in inverse relationship to interest rates are bound to.

In fact, money-market rates declined. The bellwether 3-month Eurodollar rate ended at 13 percent, down from 14 percent a week earlier.

The late Friday report from the U.S. money market showed a decline of \$1 billion in the week after a \$3-billion increase the week before. The upward pressure on rates is no longer present.

Rebound Worries

Long-term rates likely to rebound and are the coupons being offered on new issues of the last opportunities for high yields? While mainly seen to be the view of banks, it does not explain why rates are really headed lower. Rates are rushing to sell bonds instead of waiting to affix coupons.

If it would seem that borrowers are rushing to do business at rates dip to what is said to be a reasonable level they bound up again.

The meeting of the prestigious Council in Hot Springs, Ark., a panel of economists forecast that inflation in 1981 will average about 14 percent, the rise in the consumer index will average about 10 percent in 1981. And while much of the comments by Chairman Walter Brister, is quoted as saying he expects interest rates to decline before and Christmas as the supply also declines, what out of that statement was interpreted also expects rates to fall and begin a new upward trend by the second quarter year.

If they are asked how they view the apparent conflict between borrowers rush to sell at paper ood with why are so eager to underwrite, bankers say that such

differences in view are "what make markets." But with the United States expected to emerge from a recession and inflation seen running at 10 percent (and presumably due to pick up steam as economic activity recovers), it is hard to see why coupons of 11 to 12 percent — representing a "real" rate of interest of a scant 1 to 2 percent — are expected to appeal to bond buyers.

The current \$100-million, seven-year offering for General Motors Overseas Finance was the week's best example of banks scrambling to do business at what appear to be unrealistic rates. A number of banks fought for the glamour of leading GM to the market; Morgan Stanley, vying to keep this premier American credit in its own stable, bought the deal with a coupon of 13 1/2 percent and an offering price of 99 1/2 to yield 11.77 percent. The notes were quoted at up to a four-point discount in the secondary market before ending the week at about 3 1/2 points below issue price.

A number of leading banks claimed to have turned down the invitation to join the underwriting group, and those in it explained that deals are joined for "a multiplicity of relationships" with the borrower and/or the lead manager. "It's tough to get out from a deal wrongly priced if your relations are with everyone involved," said a banker. Others expressed the view that such high quality paper will be in great demand when rates dip between now and early next year.

There was an equal amount of bafflement about the attraction of Citicorp's latest issue. The bank holding company was offered such a good deal here — again by Morgan Stanley — that it canceled plans to do an issue in New York. It sold \$200 million of seven-year notes at 99 1/2 bearing a coupon of 12 percent.

The Citicorp deal still looks like a headache for Morgan Stanley, as so far only 11 co-managers have signed on at \$14 million each — a very hefty share in a market where a typical underwriting is about \$6 million — leaving the lead manager sitting with \$46 million.

Four Dollar Issues

Citicorp in the past year has done four dollar issues, fixed and floating rate, in this market totaling \$920 million. Asked why it has needed to borrow more than \$1 billion when, for example, Bank of America or Chase Manhattan, its nearest competitors in size, had not tapped the Eurobond market at all, a spokesman said that "the policy of the bank is to lock in li-

quidity when market opportunities present themselves."

As for the competitors, he suggested that "Citibank's balance sheet may be growing faster than theirs."

Other issues currently on offer include:

• Trailer Train Finance, the U.S. equivalent of Eurofina, which helps finance the purchase of railway rolling stock, is seeking \$40 million for 12 years with a coupon of 13 1/2 percent. The issue is collateralized by equipment trust certificates. In effect, a trustee owns title to the equipment purchased with these funds and leases it, but the material can be seized by the bondholders in event of default. Trailer Train's U.S. debt is rated single-A.

• Comision Federal de Electricidad, the Mexican state electricity commission, is seeking \$75 million for seven years with a coupon of 13 percent. Pricing is open. A purchase fund, if fully operable, would reduce the average life to six years.

• Ingersoll-Rand International Financial Corp. is raising \$30 million for 15 years, offering a coupon of 12 1/2 percent. The issue is collateralized by equipment trust certificates. In effect, a trustee owns title to the equipment purchased with these funds and leases it, but the material can be seized by the bondholders in event of default. Trailer Train's U.S. debt is rated single-A.

• UER Overseas Finance, guaranteed by United Energy Resources Inc., is offering \$50 million of eight-year notes carrying a coupon of 13 1/2 percent. A sinking fund starting in 1984 gives a seven-

year average life. The issue cannot be called before 1984 and then at a premium of 101 1/2.

• Ramada Inns, a single-B rated credit in the United States, is expected to offer \$50 million of seven-year notes bearing a coupon of 13 1/2 percent.

• J.C. Penney Overseas Capital, guaranteed by J.C. Penney Financial Corp., is raising \$100 million for six years using the deferred payment formula whereby only 25 percent of the subscription price need be put up on Nov. 1 and the remainder will be due May 1. The 25-percent payment represents an option to buy the bond if the coupon of 12 1/2 percent is looking attractive next spring, otherwise investors can opt to put out the balance and walk away from the deal, losing their 25-percent down payment, of course.

• SIE Generale, the big French nationalized bank, is seeking \$100 million in seven-year floating-rate notes, offering a coupon set at a quarter point over the six-month interbank rate and guaranteeing a minimum coupon of 5 1/2 percent.

• Banco de la Nacion is offering \$25 million of floating-rate notes in the Asian dollar market. The coupon on the seven-year issue will be set at a quarter-point over the six-month Singapore interbank dollar rate with a minimum coupon of 6 percent guaranteed.

• Turbo Resources Ltd., an integrated Canadian oil and gas company, is making the first ever issue convertible into Canadian common stock. However, to avoid falling subject to Canadian withholding taxes, only 25 percent of the face amount is convertible into stock.

At conversion, investors will surrender each bond and receive the common stock plus a new bond with a face value of \$750.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for October 10, 1980, excluding bank service charges

Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
American dollar	1.0000	British pound	2.9375	French franc	6.5596	German mark	3.3757
Swiss franc	2.0371	Italian lira	2036.27	Japanese yen	163.60	Spanish peseta	166.64
Dutch guilder	3.7603	Belgian franc	36.363	Portuguese escudo	200.48	Irish pound	7.8756
Australian dollar	1.4850	Canadian dollar	0.7500	New Zealand dollar	0.6700	South African rand	3.2000
South Korean won	200.00	Thai baht	50.00	Indonesian rupiah	1,600.00	Singapore dollar	0.7000
Malaysian ringgit	2.5000	Philippine peso	46.00	Thai baht	50.00	Indonesian rupiah	1,600.00
Malaysian ringgit	2.5000	Philippine peso	46.00	Thai baht	50.00	Indonesian rupiah	1,600.00

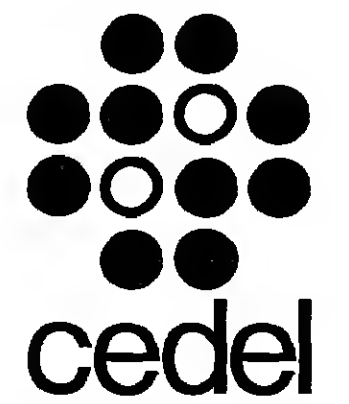
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(Continued from page 8)

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8:50	100	Alger 24.25		1 Oct 75	40r 145	
8:55	100	Alger 24.25		1 Sep 75	40r 145	
9:00	100	Alger 24.25		1 Aug 75	40r 145	
9:05	100	Alger 24.25		1 Jul 75	40r 145	
9:10	100	Alger 24.25		1 Jun 75	40r 145	
9:15	100	Alger 24.25		1 May 75	40r 145	
9:20	100	Alger 24.25		1 Apr 75	40r 145	
9:25	100	Alger 24.25		1 Mar 75	40r 145	
9:30	100	Alger 24.25		1 Feb 75	40r 145	
9:35	100	Alger 24.25		1 Jan 75	40r 145	
9:40	100	Alger 24.25		1 Dec 74	40r 145	
9:45	100	Alger 24.25		1 Nov 74	40r 145	
9:50	100	Alger 24.25		1 Oct 74	40r 145	

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RECORDED		1 OCT 19		1 OCT 19	
125	1979 Mar	72	15 Jan 79	87	166
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183	1979 Mar	72	15 Jan 79	87	166
184	1979 Mar	72	15 Jan 79	87	166
185	1979 Mar	72	15 Jan 79	87	166
186	1979 Mar	72	15 Jan 79	87	166
187	1979 Mar	72	15 Jan 79	87	166

(Continued on Page 12)

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as matter of record only.



(Incorporated in France as a company with limited liability)

£15,000,000

13½ per cent. Sterling Foreign Currency Bonds 1991

October, 1980

October, 1980

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
INTERNATIONAL SALES MANAGER	Excellent	Mardia Microwave Corp.	New York	Exp. in all facets of microwave; ext. approx. 30% overseas travel.	Personnel Dept., Harris, 75 Columbia St., Plainville, LL, New York 11803.	Wall Street Journal 1-18-88
INT'L SENIOR New-Jing Policy ADVISOR	Compensate with prior compensation.	U.S. government agency.	Morocco	U.S. citizen; fluent French; broad Mgt. in Accounting, Mgt., fin. & economics; wide foreign work exp.	Box 0 1632, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Hesley Cadez, France.	L.H.T. 2-18-88
TECHNICO-COMMERCEAUX EXPORT		Importation societe (Instrumentation de laboratoires d'analyse medicale).		Formation scientifique, type IUT chimie, biologie ou medecine, U. org.	Ref. 001083MT, Bernard Miel Consultants, 1 Rue Barthelemy, 75263 Paris Cedex 06.	L.H.T. 2-18-88
FINANCIAL NEGOTIATOR	\$25,000 +	City based financial co.	Flexible	35-62; Eng. +; considerable overseas travel; presence, determination & realistic financial awareness.	Ref. 2841, Tim Barthelemy, Belgium Udy, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PS, Tel.: 01-734 7282.	Financial Times 2-18-88
SENIOR CORPORATE AUDITOR	FF. 150,000 + benefits	Two billion dollar U.S. multinational group.	Paris 30% & 70% overseas	27-29; grad. ACA; sound exp. gained either within top pract. or corp. audit function.	Ref. 4198, M.J.R. Chapman, Lloyd Cusackman, 123 New Bow St., London W1Y 0HR, Tel.: 01-499 7761.	Financial Times 2-18-88
ACCOUNTING MANAGER		Leading engineering consulting group.	Geneva	Swiss or parent; 35/48; Fr., Eng., qual. accountant; exp. of cost/works/projects accty. in industrial environment.	John Ferra, C.P. 255, 10189 Pully, Switz. Tel.: (021) 294337.	Financial Times 2-18-88
REGIONAL MANAGER		Part of world's largest manufacturer (heat & venting systems).	U.S.	Grad. with tech. account; min. 5 to 10 yrs. mktg. exp. on contract in mktg. or sales function; Eng., Ital. + Ger. & Fr.	John M. Bortan, Salibek Hefarrestos Division, Wallace Murray Ltd, 7 Cheschen Place, London SW1X 5NN.	L.H.T. 4-18-88
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	Tax-free	Int'l Telecommunication Union.	Geneva	Highly qualified.	Int'l Telecommunication Union, Personnel Dept., Place des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 28, Tel.: 222/955111.	L.H.T. 4-18-88
EUROPEAN FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Negotiable around £12,000	European subsidiary of American corp.	Working Surrey	Qual. accountant; several yrs. practical exp.; 25/35; U.S. reporting methods gained while computer related enviro.	Ref. 1082, H.R. May, P.H.I., Harrow House, 19 Maryborough Road, London NW7, Tel.: 01-496 6861.	Sunday Times 5-18-88
GENERAL MANAGER OPERATIONS	Over 725,000	Nigerian optr. of highly respected U.K. construction group.	Nigeria	Success in managing major contracts; 48+ proven strengths in develop. effective plan. & control systems.	Ref. SA 1129-1, MSL, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6BR, Tel.: 01-4933551.	Sunday Times 5-18-88
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGER	Upwards of \$20,000	Int'l package goods co.	London, extensive travel	Sell-starter; exp. in all aspects of mktg. & dealing with field managers & distributors; 35-45; Eng. + + c.	John Giesemer (Ref. PG80), London W17 1ST, 17 Stratton St., London W1P 3DR, Tel.: 01-580 9213.	Sunday Times 5-18-88
SUPERVISOR U.S. TAXES		Int'l accy. firm.	Paris	U.S. CPA or equiv. Mgt.	Box D 1854, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Hesley Cadez, France.	L.H.T. 1-18-88

For the Week Ending October 10, 1980

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4144

Novel Structure Reduces Cost Smart Innovates for Pemex

Carl Gewirtz
Special Herald Tribune

A new method of syndicated loans was used by Pemex to obtain a \$200-million, seven-year loan at a half-point over Libor.

The actual cost to Pemex will depend on how much of the loan managers actually syndicate. If, as managers currently expect, at least 50 percent of the loan is syndicated, Pemex can expect to achieve a substantial saving.

Spain has also staged a coup by driving its lending margin down to a new low of 1/2 point over Libor.

SYNDICATED LOANS

The achievement is tempered by the fact that the amount is small and the duration short. The official credit institute ICO is borrowing \$150 million of this, \$50 million for seven years with a margin of 1/2 point over Libor for the first two years and 3/4 point over Libor for the final seven. The remaining \$100 million is being syndicated for nine years at a half-point over Libor throughout.

Meanwhile, other signs indicate that Spain is losing some allure as maturities on its loans shorten from the 10-to-12 year range that had been seen until now. Telefónica is in the market seeking \$90 million. Managers themselves will supply \$50 million for 10 years at a half-point over Libor, and the remaining \$40 million will be syndicated for eight years with a half-point margin.

Enipesa, the Spanish oil agency, is seeking \$50 million for seven years, offering a half-point margin over Libor. Next to come to market will be Entesa, whose \$100 million will be tied at 1/2 point over the prime rate of U.S. commercial banks.

In Norway, state-owned Norske Olje is seeking \$50 million, paying a low 1/2 point over Libor for the first six years and a half-point over Libor for the final four.

Mexico's Banobras is in the market for \$100 million for eight years, offering a split rate of 1/2-3/4 point over Libor. This is the fourth such operation in a row by the state bank.

French banks are organizing a \$250-million loan for Brazil's Petrobras, with a margin of 1 1/2 points over Libor for eight years. The attraction here is that participating banks can get a chunk of export credit financing, which is very lucrative. For each \$1 million of the financial credit, banks can get \$800,000 of export credit financing.

Argentina's Banco de la Nación is seeking French banks to put together a loan of \$150-to-\$200 million for up to eight years. And the French are lending the Ivory Coast 600 million French francs for five years, with interest set at 1 1/4 points over the prime rate.

OPEC Seen Near Decision For Major Rise in Output

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries appears prepared to raise its oil production by about 2 million barrels a day to partially replace the loss of nearly 4 million barrels of daily exports from Iraq and Iran. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports.

A 2 million barrel-a-day production increase would mean the worldwide oil inventory surplus — estimated at 400 million barrels — would last seven months instead of only four months as originally expected, PIW said in its Monday issue.

OPEC could easily boost its output by almost 4 million barrels a day if it returned to 1979 peak production levels, PIW said.

However, PIW warned: "Despite the reasonably comfortable near-term oil outlook, some consumer nations are erroneously minimizing the supply impact of the Iraq-Iran disruption. They overlook the fact that the inventory surplus is a one-time phenomenon and that there's no guarantee how long the other OPEC nations will — or can — continue to produce large volumes of extra oil."

Banks Rush to Underwrite New Issues

(Continued from Page 9)

semi-annual coupon, expected to be set at 12 1/2 percent, and the 10-year maturity remain unchanged at conversion. A conversion premium is expected of between 12 and 18 percent. The share price, currently \$24.25, is not far from the all-time high of \$24.37 set earlier this year. Lead manager Orion Bank points out that revenues and earnings have been growing 50 to 60 percent a year over the past five years.

In the Deutsche mark sector, dealers reported considerable improvement over the week. This was reflected in the issue for Fortmarks of Sweden. A week ago Fortmarks was complaining that the coupon on the 125 million DM of seven-year notes should have been 9 percent rather than the 8 1/2 percent indicated. But in the end the 8 1/2 percent proved to be generous, as the issue was priced at a premium of 100 1/2, reducing the yield to 8.85 percent.

Electricite de France, guaranteed by the French government, is offering 100 million DM for eight years with a coupon of 8 1/4 percent, priced at 99 1/2 to yield 8.34 percent.

Midland Bank Financial Services, guaranteed by Midland Bank, is seeking 150 million DM for 10 years with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and priced at 99 to yield 8.65 percent.

Costa Rica made a private placement of 50 million DM of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 10 percent. Westland-Utrecht sold 75 million DM of seven-year notes at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 9 percent.

Protectionism Not Seen As Answer to U.S. Woes

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. Clarke suggests that U.S. manufacturers grew complacent and that their complacency outlasted their competitive strength, not only abroad but also at home, as the automobile and steel cases so graphically demonstrate.

But the fault was not entirely on the American side, the Clarke analysis indicates. Foreign barriers were raised against some U.S. products that had a competitive advantage. European Common Market restrictions against agricultural imports from the United States have been especially severe. Protective devices, including many subtle and complex nontariff barriers, have been employed by countries, especially Japan, long after they were needed.

Mr. Clarke concludes that Japan has been "notable" in making it difficult for U.S. companies to penetrate its market.

At the same time, Japan strengthened its international position by restricting the outflow of capital. Last week Japan announced that it would put in force, starting Dec. 1, a revised foreign exchange and trade control law that would lift almost all restrictions on capital movement and trade. But this long-delayed move may come too late to stave off protectionist actions by the United States in so crucial an industry as automobiles.

Protectionism, no matter how severe the provocation, could never be a cure worse than the disease, especially if it leads to widespread retaliation and a collapse of international trade. The real objective is to strengthen the U.S. position without inflicting damage on the world economy that would ricochet back to the United States.

Ultimately, strengthening the U.S. international position, as Mr. Clarke's analysis suggests, will require shifting a greater proportion of domestic resources from consumption to productive investment to increase the competitiveness of U.S. goods.

A Manager Who Also Dreams Banking, McNamara Way, Means Profit Plus Welfare

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the recently completed annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, Amir Jamal, the finance minister of Tanzania and chairman of the sessions, leveled a bitter blast at both institutions, which he said appear to be "the last bastion of an existing system, unwilling to change, except most grudgingly, slowly and marginally."

But Mr. Jamal, like most of his colleagues, had an exception to the sweeping indictment. For Robert McNamara, who will retire next year as president of the bank after 13 years at the helm, he had nothing but praise.

Not only did World Bank lending swell from \$1 billion to \$12 billion under Mr. McNamara's "sympathetic and enlightened leadership," Mr. Jamal said, but there was something more — "the legacy of lending programs whose quality and character have become increasingly responsive to the fundamental needs of developing societies that he leaves behind him."

Above all, Robert McNamara has been a voice of compassion, of conscience and of competence.

There have been few men who have had as much impact on the United States, and who have generated as much controversy, as Robert McNamara in his 20-year span in Washington, first as secretary of defense during the Vietnam War, and then as president of the World Bank.



... a hard-nosed investment manager, and at the same time sensitive to basic human welfare.

Imagination

An aggressive business manager who came to the Pentagon via Ford Motor Co., Mr. McNamara has a reputation as a cold efficiency expert with a computer-like mind. Some former associates insist that he brooks no criticism and for years has been surrounded by "yes men" who will betray their own and the bank's weaknesses once Mr. McNamara is gone.

He has equally strong defenders who say that no other man could have had the imagination and drive to turn the bank into the powerful and highly respected institution that it is today.

There is no doubt that Mr. McNamara is also a tense and emotional man. Addressing the annual meeting for the last time, he choked with emotion as he warned that no matter how much money his bank could lend, there still would be 600 million persons suffering in "absolute poverty" at the end of the century.

But he said that the past 13 years, despite the many frustrations, "have been the best years of my life. I wouldn't trade them for anything." He turned to a George Bernard Shaw quotation to sum things up: "You see things and say 'Why?' But I dream things that never were, and say, 'Why not?'"

In a rare interview in his World Bank office — a meeting sandwiched between bilateral conversations with dozens of finance ministers from all over the world — Mr. McNamara said recently that the gap between rich and poor countries is likely to grow.

His own view of his performance at the bank is that he has shown "you could be a hard-headed investment manager, and at the same time sensitive to basic human welfare. I think the greatest contribution that managers can make to development is to help the developing countries use their resources most effectively."

"That's my job. I'm a professional man. I've spent 40 years now investing other people's money, and I think I know how to do that. That's what I'm interested in... reconciling two things that people think are irreconcilable: hard-headed management going for profit on the one hand, and advancing human welfare on the other. And I get a real thrill out of it."

Mr. McNamara said that his biggest satisfaction as bank president, "in a sense the high point, has been the growing acceptance of the necessity of dealing with the problem of 'absolute poverty.'" He pointed out that 13 years ago neither the term nor the concept was in vogue.

His biggest disappointment is that "my own country" does not fully understand that it is in its self-interest to extend a more generous hand to the developing countries.

In his farewell speech to the World Bank-IMF meeting, Mr. McNamara pointed an accusing finger at the United States and Japan for falling below the average level of concessional aid offered by other industrial nations. Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance "called the U.S. performance disgraceful, — and I agree with him," Mr. McNamara said.

The former Ford executive has often observed that "man cannot live by GNP alone." Making his own penciled notes as the inter-

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Manager, Correspondent Banking and Special Projects: Mario Reyes-Sanchez

NEW ISSUE

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

OCTOBER 1980

U.S. \$25,000,000

BANCA SERFIN, S.A.

(A private banking institution incorporated in the United Mexican States with limited liability)

Floating Rate Capital Notes Due 1986

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Bank of America International Limited Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.

Banque Nationale de Paris Citicorp International Group

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft European Banking Company Limited

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Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit du Nord	Credit Suisse First Boston (Asia)	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano	Dai-ichi Kangro Bank Nederland N.V.	Daiva Europe N.V.	The Development Bank of Singapore	DG Bank
Dresdel Bankhaus Lambert	Effectenbank-Warburg	Euro-Latin American Bank Limited	First Chicago	Fuji International Finance
Gesamtschiffahrt Zentralbank AG	Hessische Landesbank	International Mexican Bank	Kansallis International Bank S.A.	
Kilfer, Penabody International	Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.	Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)	Lazard Frères et Cie	
LTCS International	Manufacturers Hanover	McLeod Young Weir International	Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.	
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New Japan Securities Europe	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nippon European Bank S.A.	Nomura Europe N.V.	
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Postbank	Privatbanken	The Royal Bank of Canada (London)	Salomon Brothers International
Sauwa Bank (Underwriters)	Scandinavisk Bank	Schroder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	
Société Générale de Banque (Suisse) S.A.	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Sparkassen SDS	Strasser, Turnbull & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation International		The Taiyo Kobe Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.	
Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell	Trade Development Bank	Trinkaus & Burkhart	Vereins- und Westbank	Vickers de Costa International Ltd.
J. Vontobel & Co.	M. M. Warburg-Briandmann, Wirtz & Co.	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Wood Gundy

International Bond Prices — Week of October 9

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from Page 10)

Amst	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Amst	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
529	Thorn 1980	11 1/2	100	11 1/2	100	530	Thorn 1980	11 1/2	100	11 1/2	100
530	Thorn 1981	12 1/2	100	12 1/2	100	531	Thorn 1981	12 1/2	100	12 1/2	100
531	Thorn 1982	13 1/2	100	13 1/2	100	532	Thorn 1982	13 1/2	100	13 1/2	100
532	Thorn 1983	14 1/2	100	14 1/2	100	533	Thorn 1983	14 1/2	100	14 1/2	100
533	Thorn 1984	15 1/2	100	15 1/2	100	534	Thorn 1984	15 1/2	100	15 1/2	100
534	Thorn 1985	16 1/2	100	16 1/2	100	535	Thorn 1985	16 1/2	100	16 1/2	100
535	Thorn 1986	17 1/2	100	17 1/2	100	536	Thorn 1986	17 1/2	100	17 1/2	100
536	Thorn 1987	18 1/2	100	18 1/2	100	537	Thorn 1987	18 1/2	100	18 1/2	100
537	Thorn 1988	19 1/2	100	19 1/2	100	538	Thorn 1988	19 1/2	100	19 1/2	100
538	Thorn 1989	20 1/2	100	20 1/2	100	539	Thorn 1990	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100
539	Thorn 1991	22 1/2	100	22 1/2	100	540	Thorn 1992	23 1/2	100	23 1/2	100
540	Thorn 1993	24 1/2	100	24 1/2	100	541	Thorn 1994	25 1/2	100	25 1/2	100
541	Thorn 1995	26 1/2	100	26 1/2	100	542	Thorn 1996	27 1/2	100	27 1/2	100
542	Thorn 1997	28 1/2	100	28 1/2	100	543	Thorn 1998	29 1/2	100	29 1/2	100
543	Thorn 1999	30 1/2	100	30 1/2	100	544	Thorn 2000	31 1/2	100	31 1/2	100
544	Thorn 2001	32 1/2	100	32 1/2	100	545	Thorn 2002	33 1/2	100	33 1/2	100
545	Thorn 2003	34 1/2	100	34 1/2	100	546	Thorn 2004	35 1/2	100	35 1/2	100
546	Thorn 2005	36 1/2	100	36 1/2	100	547	Thorn 2006	37 1/2	100	37 1/2	100
547	Thorn 2007	38 1/2	100	38 1/2	100	548	Thorn 2008	39 1/2	100	39 1/2	100
548	Thorn 2009	40 1/2	100	40 1/2	100	549	Thorn 2010	41 1/2	100	41 1/2	100
549	Thorn 2011	42 1/2	100	42 1/2	100	550	Thorn 2012	43 1/2	100	43 1/2	100
550	Thorn 2013	44 1/2	100	44 1/2	100	551	Thorn 2014	45 1/2	100	45 1/2	100
551	Thorn 2015	46 1/2	100	46 1/2	100	552	Thorn 2016	47 1/2	100	47 1/2	100
552	Thorn 2017	48 1/2	100	48 1/2	100	553	Thorn 2018	49 1/2	100	49 1/2	100
553	Thorn 2019	50 1/2	100	50 1/2	100	554	Thorn 2020	51 1/2	100	51 1/2	100
554	Thorn 2021	52 1/2	100	52 1/2	100	555	Thorn 2022	53 1/2	100	53 1/2	100
555	Thorn 2023	54 1/2	100	54 1/2	100	556	Thorn 2024	55 1/2	100	55 1/2	100
556	Thorn 2025	56 1/2	100	56 1/2	100	557	Thorn 2026	57 1/2	100	57 1/2	100
557	Thorn 2027	58 1/2	100	58 1/2	100	558	Thorn 2028	59 1/2	100	59 1/2	100
558	Thorn 2029	60 1/2	100	60 1/2	100	559	Thorn 2030	61 1/2	100	61 1/2	100
559	Thorn 2031	62 1/2	100	62 1/2	100	560	Thorn 2032	63 1/2	100	63 1/2	100
560	Thorn 2033	64 1/2	100	64 1/2	100	561	Thorn 2034	65 1/2	100	65 1/2	100
561	Thorn 2035	66 1/2	100	66 1/2	100	562	Thorn 2036	67 1/2	100	67 1/2	100
562	Thorn 2037	68 1/2	100	68 1/2	100	563	Thorn 2038	69 1/2	100	69 1/2	100
563	Thorn 2039	70 1/2	100	70 1/2	100	564	Thorn 2040	71 1/2	100	71 1/2	100
564	Thorn 2041	72 1/2	100	72 1/2	100	565	Thorn 2042	73 1/2	100	73 1/2	100
565	Thorn 2043	74 1/2	100	74 1/2	100	566	Thorn 2044	75 1/2	100	75 1/2	100
566	Thorn 2045	76 1/2	100	76 1/2	100	567	Thorn 2046	77 1/2	100	77 1/2	100
567	Thorn 2047	78 1/2	100	78 1/2	100	568	Thorn 2048	79 1/2	100	79 1/2	100
568	Thorn 2049	80 1/2	100	80 1/2	100	569	Thorn 2050	81 1/2	100	81 1/2	100
569	Thorn 2051	82 1/2	100	82 1/2	100	570	Thorn 2052	83 1/2	100	83 1/2	100
570	Thorn 2053	84 1/2	100	84 1/2	100	571	Thorn 2054	85 1/2	100	85 1/2	100
571	Thorn 2055	86 1/2	100	86 1/2	100	572	Thorn 2056	87 1/2	100	87 1/2	100
572	Thorn 2057	88 1/2	100	88 1/2	100	573	Thorn 2058	89 1/2	100	89 1/2	100
573	Thorn 2059	90 1/2	100	90 1/2	100	574	Thorn 2060	91 1/2	100	91 1/2	100
574	Thorn 2061	92 1/2	100	92 1/2	100	575	Thorn 2062	93 1/2	100	93 1/2	100
575	Thorn 2063	94 1/2	100	94 1/2	100	576	Thorn 2064	95 1/2	100	95 1/2	100
576	Thorn 2065	96 1/2	100	96 1/2	100	577	Thorn 2066	97 1/2	100	97 1/2	100
577	Thorn 2067	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	578	Thorn 2068	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
578	Thorn 2069	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100	579	Thorn 2070	101 1/2	100	101 1/2	100
579	Thorn 2071	102 1/2	100	102 1/2	100	580	Thorn 2072	103 1/2	100	103 1/2	100
580	Thorn 2073	104 1/2	100	104 1/2	100	581	Thorn 2074	105 1/2	100	105 1/2	100
581	Thorn 2075	106 1/2	100	106 1/2	100	582	Thorn 2076	107 1/2	100	107 1/2	100
582	Thorn 2077	108 1/2	100	108 1/2	100	583	Thorn 2078	109 1/2	100	109 1/2	100
583	Thorn 2079	110 1/2	100	110 1/2	100	584	Thorn 2080	111 1/2	100	111 1/2	100
584	Thorn 2081	112 1/2	100	112 1/2	100	585	Thorn 2082	113 1/2	100	113 1/2	100
585	Thorn 2083	114 1/2	100	114 1/2	100	586	Thorn 2084	115 1/2	100	115 1/2	100
586	Thorn 2085	116 1/2	100	116 1/2	100	587	Thorn 2086	117 1/2	100	117 1/2	100
587	Thorn 2087	118 1/2	100	118 1/2	100	588	Thorn 2088	119 1/2	100	119 1/2	100
588	Thorn 2089	120 1/2	100	120 1/2	100	589	Thorn 2090	121 1/2	100	121 1/2	100
589	Thorn 2091	122 1/2	100	122 1/2	100	590	Thorn 2092	123 1/2	100	123 1/2	100
590	Thorn 2093	124 1/2	100	124 1/2	100	591	Thorn 2094	125 1/2	100	125 1/2	100
591	Thorn 2095	126 1/2	100	126 1/2	100	592	Thorn 2096	127 1/2	100	127 1/2	100
592	Thorn 2097	128 1/2	100	128 1/2	100	593	Thorn 2098	129 1/2	100	129 1/2	100
593	Thorn 2099	130 1/2	100	130 1/2	100	594	Thorn 2100	131 1/2	100	131 1/2	100
594	Thorn 2101	132 1/2	100	132 1/2	100	595	Thorn 2102	133 1/2	100	133 1/2	100
595	Thorn 2103	134 1/2	100	134 1/2	100	596	Thorn 2104	135 1/2	100	135 1/2	100
596	Thorn 2105	136 1/2	100	136 1/2	100	597	Thorn 2106	137 1/2	100	137 1/2	100
597	Thorn 2107	138 1/2	100	138 1/2	100	598	Thorn 2108	139 1/2	100	139 1/2	100
598	Thorn 2109	140 1/2	100	140 1/2	100	599	Thorn 2110	141 1/2	100	141 1/2	100
599	Thorn 2111	142 1/2	100	142 1/2	100	600	Thorn 2112	143 1/2	100	143 1/2	100
600	Thorn 2113	144 1/2	100	144 1/2	100	601	Thorn 2114	145 1/2	100	145 1/2	100
601	Thorn 2115	146 1/2	100	146 1/2	100	602	Thorn 2116	147 1/2	100	147 1/2	100
602	Thorn 2117	148 1/2	100	148 1/2	100	603	Thorn 2118	149 1/2	100	149 1/2	100
603	Thorn 2119	150 1/2	100	150 1/2	100	604	Thorn 2120	151 1/2	100	151 1/2	100
604	Thorn 2121	152 1/2	100	152 1/2	100	605	Thorn 2122	153 1/2	100	153 1/2	100
605	Thorn 2123	154 1/2	100	154 1/2	100	606	Thorn 2124	155 1/2	100	155 1/2	100
606	Thorn 2125	156 1/2	100	156 1/2	100	607	Thorn 2126	157 1/2	100	157 1/2	100
607	Thorn 2127	158 1/2	100	158 1/2	100	608	Thorn 2128	159 1/2	100	159 1/2	100
608	Thorn 2129	160 1/2	100	160 1/2	100	609	Thorn 2130	161 1/2	100	161 1/2	100
609	Thorn 2131	162 1/2	100	162 1/2	100	610	Thorn 2132	163 1/2	100	163 1/2	100
610	Thorn 2133	164 1/2	100	164 1/2	100	611	Thorn 2134	165 1/2	100	165 1/2	100
611	Thorn 2135	166 1/2	100	166 1/2	100	612	Thorn 2136	167 1/2	100	167 1/2	100
612	Thorn 2137	168 1/2	100	168 1/2	100	613	Thorn 2138	169 1/2	100	169 1/2	100
613	Thorn 2139	170 1/2	100	170 1/2	100	614	Thorn 2140	171 1/2	100	171 1/2	100
614	Thorn 2141	172 1/2	100	172 1/2	100	615	Thorn 2142	173 1/2	100	173 1/2	100
615	Thorn 2143	174 1/2	100	174 1/2	100	616	Thorn 2144	175 1/2	100	175 1/2	100
616	Thorn 2145	176 1/2	100	176 1/2	100	617	Thorn 2146	177 1/2	100	177 1/2	100
617	Thorn 2147	178 1/2	100	178 1/2	100	618	Thorn 2148	179 1/2	100	179 1/2	100
618	Thorn 2149	180 1/2	100	180 1/2	100	619	Thorn 2150	181 1/2	100	181 1/2	100
619	Thorn 2151	182 1/2	100	182 1/2	100	620	Thorn 2152	183 1/2	100	183 1/2	100
620	Thorn 2153	184 1/2	100	184 1/2	100	621	Thorn 2154	185 1/2	100	185 1/2	100
621	Thorn 2155	186 1/2	100	186 1/2	100	622	Thorn 2156	187 1/2	100	187 1/2	100
622	Thorn 2157	188 1/2	100	188 1/2	100	623	Thorn 2158	189 1/2	100	189 1/2	100
623	Thorn 2159	190 1/2	100	190 1/2	100	624	Thorn 2160	191 1/2	100	191 1/2	100
624	Thorn 2161	192 1/2	100	192 1/2	100	625	Thorn 2162	193 1/2	100	193 1/2	100
625	Thorn 2163	194 1/2	100	194 1/2	100	626	Thorn 2164	195 1/2	100	195 1/2	100
626	Thorn 2165	196 1/2	10								

